P. GORE & CO.,

GOODS

c. 15, 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

attractive, and on Tuesday next we rous a fine display of desirable goods.
WOOLENS, PIECE GOODS,
Caps, Notions, Ladies' and Gests' slaining Goods.
sla and Scart's and Ladies' All Wool hawls, Gent's Mawle, Felt and Balate' Underwear, Dress Triumings.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashay.

Cutlery Company.

ABLE CUTLERY of the d make. Also a fine invoice, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Vax Dolls, and Fancy Goods,

AY'S SALE, of Dec. 15.

Attractive Sale

IOES & RUBBERS

n Men's, Women's, Misse Children's Wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO...

UCTION.

old Furniture.

nments and advances for this year.

Imine Our Large Stock,

ry, Chamber and Kitchen unges, Sofas, Book Cases, ads and Bureaus, Cashier's Cylinder and Office Deska dirrors, Carpets, Floor Oil bes, etc.

O. P. GORE 4 CO., Auctioneers.

POMEROY & CO.

Watches & Jewelry

12 o'cleck in the afternoon. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

BITTON ALL DAY TO-DAY.

TION SALE

DAY, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m.; 3 and 1 ay this week, until sold out, of the

DAY GOODS,

er Sets, Plated Ware, Vases, Mush Glasses, Umbrellas, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

-av. Stone Works,

hore, foot of North-av.

ming, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock.

Large Building, Huilding Stone, Copon Furnaces, Office Furniture, and a

Patterns.

POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ASHINGTON-ST.

Carpets, Stoves, &c.,

, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock,

bhab.av., comprising Parlor, Cham-and Kitchen Furniture, Walnus swood Parlor Suit, Brussels, Ingrain, Parlor and Cook Stoves, ste., etc. LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

EGANT

ESE GOODS,

ec. 17, and FRIDAY, Dec. 18,

Washington-st

ust been received direct, and in many to duplicated in America. The incimens of the rare and coatly Saturns B Bronzes, Elegant Carved Ivors, Satilka and Satins, Elegant Lacquered Jose, Fancy Boxes, Comical Toys, Outsides, Fancy Boxes, Comical Toys, Outsides, Early, Latine's and Gental Joods on exhibition Tuesday.

LEONARD & CO., Anctioners.

McNAMARA & CO.,

Boots and Shoes at Auction and Thursday Mornings, as

MCNAMARA & Co., Anetioneers.

S & SHOES

ig, Dec. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock

McNaMaRA & CO., Auctioneers.

TH & HARRISON.

Dec. 15, at 10 and 2 o'clock,

NeVicker's Theatre,

I Madison-st

med Pledges,

re for cash.

I & HARRISON, Auctioneers,

a-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

ABASIT-AVyaitth and Twenty-seventh-sts.,

yaitth and Twenty-seventh-sts.,

NDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 a. m., the enting of kine Marble-top Sets.,

B. Brussols, 3-Ply, and ingress Cargr, and Chamber room Furnitureboing Range, Crockery, Glassware,

y, etc., etc.

thout reserve.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 638 West Lake-

ODGES & CO.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

CASES

PCLOCK EACH DAY,

AT SALESROOM

ENCE 584 WABASH-AV.

180 State-st.,

ay, Dec. 16, 9 1-2 a. m.

4-4 Bleached Sheetings.

TION SALES.

NUMBER 115.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

# Silver Bridal Gifts.

The Gorham Company, SILVERSMITHS. ESTABLISHED 1831. No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y.

Rich Bridal Gifts --- Testimonial Pieces --- Famof Silver .-- Forks and Spoons --- Services for Tea, hinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only. These desirons of obtaining a ticles of Solid Silver, basins the Gornam Sterling Stamp (Lion, Auchor, and talkiter 6, which is a resilive guarantee of purity, and deso through the leading Jewelers of this cit upon most as favorable as if obtained from the Gornam Com-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

And Gentlemen in search of Holiday Presents will find the largest and most elegant variety of the following goods, viz.: Silk Pocket Hdkfs. and Jufflers, of the rarest French and English designs; Linen, Cambric, Hem-stitched, and Embroidered Initial Hdkfs., from medium to finest imported; Silk Neckwear, in quantity, variety, and attractiveness never approached by any house; Dent's and other popular makes of Gloves, lined and unlined; Gold bosom studs, of nchest patterns; Silk Umbrellas, of lest manufacture. All at prices not

## WILSON BROS.

shirt Manufacturers and Men's Furnishers, 67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST.

FURS.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS. SEAL SACQUES, SEAL FURS, MINK FURS, ERMINE FURS.

LYNX FURS. CHILDREN'S FURS,

At Manufacturers' Prices for Thirty Days, at

#### EDDY. HARVEY & CARTER'S,

239 & 241 Madison-st. 545 MICHIGAN-AV.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.

## JEWELERS. A. H. MILLER,

JEWELER, 61 WASHINGTON-ST., Between State and Dearborn,

Has the most elegant STORE, and the most complete stock of JEWELRY in the city. Open every evening until after CHRISTMAS.

TRY JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, ME

#### HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS

AT RETAIL. Photograph Albums, Fine Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Bronze, Gilt, and Leather Fanev Goods, Backgammon Boards, Cribbage Boards, Playing Cards, Chessmen, Pirie's Writing Paper and Envelopes.

Also, a great variety of other articles, suitable for the Reldy vession.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL FAIR. CLOSING-OUT SALE!

A knys stock of Children's Clothing, and fresh involces the Household Art Department, arriving too late for Arr, will be offered at reduced prices. Sale at the control of the Control of

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. L. GUFFIN, DENTIST,

259 West Madison-st. ERVICES GRATUITOUS. Util the first of January, 1875, I will FILL TEETH strangers at cost of materials.

NOTICE.

A Liberal Reward Ill be paid to any person who saw my buggy run into on as corner of Wabash-av, and Jackson-st., on Monday Borning, Dec. 7, about half-past 8 o'clock F. W. SPKINGER, 155 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

# FIRE INSURANCE!

Westchester Fire Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK. ORGANIZED 1837.

CASH ASSETS, \$750,000.

Rhode Island Insurance Association

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CASH ASSETS, \$1,800,000.

St. Nicholas Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK. CASH ASSETS, \$300,000.

Oswego & Onondaga Fire Ins. Co. OF PHENIX, N. Y.

CASH ASSETS, \$300,000.

Star Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, \$400,000.

For Insurance in above first-class Companies apply to

TEALL & FISHER,

148 LA SALLE-ST.

CROCKERY. I will receive bids until the 22d

inst, for the balance of the D. Herman Lomer stock of Crockery, consisting of about 100 Crates. Invoices of the same can be examined at my office.

# 201 East Madison-st.

I shall sell the lot to the parties making the most favorable bid for the creditors.

H. M. KETCHUM,

# GLOVES AND LACES.

We will place on sale Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, in sizes by and 6, at one Dollar a pair.
300 pes. Real Guipure Laces.
300 pes. Real Guipure Laces.
The above goods have been bought at a recent Sheriff Sale, and are offered at about half price.
I Sale will be on separate counter, in Store 63 and 65
Washington-st.

# BROTHERS.

# CHICKERING PIANOS.

to every string.

Produces the sweetest tone ever heard.

Examine these new-style Pianos if you wish to buy the latest improvement.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Cor. Van Buren and Dearborn-sts.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of McCready, Smith & Allen, of this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. F. H. Allen R. W. McCREADY, HENRY K. SMITH, Chicago, Dec. 3, 1874. F. HOYT ALLEN.

Chicage, Dec. 2, 1874.

R. W. McCREADY and HENRY K. SMITH will continue the Cork Business under the firm name of McCready & Smith, at the old stand, 283 and 285 South Canal-st. Thanking the public for past favors we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

R. W. McCREADY, HENRY K. SMITH.

FINANCIAL. \$50, \$100, \$500,

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall-st., leads to many thousands of dollars' profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statement and price-list, mailed on application to

\$1,000 TO LOAN

TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st. CANDY.

GUNTHER'S CANDIES!

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIELD.

State and Washington-sts.

Will for the Holiday Season make

a splendid display of Articles and

Fabrics, suitable for Gifts, com-

prising specialties in all the prin-

SILKS.

Magnificent Embroidered Silk Robes

Rich Brocaded Silks \$1.50 to \$3.00;

VELVETS.

Beaded Velveteens for Sleeveless

FINE AND POPULAR

 ${ t DRESS}$  GOODS

Of every description, at heavy con-

Ladies' Cashmere Robes de Cham-

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in first-class Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Silk and Stuff

SHAWLS.

Camel's Hair Striped Long Shawls.

Suits, Embroidered Unmade Pol-

bre, &c.

onaise, &c.

open Centres.

Chimizettes, &c.

HOLIDAY SEASON.

Great Bargains in Chantilly Barbes.

Splendid assortment Jabots, Ties, Fan-

cy Neckwear, Embroideries, Sets,

&c .- the very Latest Novelties!

Fine Linen Table Sets, Lunch Cloths, &c. For the Holidays and

Party Season, Cloths all lengths, Napkins to match. A choice se-

lection Embroidered Piano and

State and Washington-sts.

Jackets \$1.50 to \$2, reduced

\$150, reduced from \$250.

former prices \$4 to \$7.

\$1.50 up. Fancy Silks 50c, 75c, and \$1.

A line of American Silks \$1.50.

Lyons Mantilla Velvet \$8.50.

from \$3.50 and \$4.

Corded Velveteen only 35c.
A lot Trimming Velvets \$2.50.

A superb article, 32-in., at \$10.

House. 1874.

ferred to a Com-LEITER

Uncle Dick Parsons Rises to

He Is Forced into Telling Ugly Truths About Himself.

cipal Departments, which have been marked down for the occa-Bill Offered in the House.

> posed by Beck, but Disallowed.

Heavy Black and Colored Silks

A Mournful Report from the Freedman Bank Commissioners.

the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.-Mr. Tremaine's bill, which is proposed as a modification of the Poland gag-law, is in substance as follows: It does not repeal the section of the law known as the gag-law, but amends it so that in case of indictment for libel in this District, when a libel is printed in a paper published outside of this Distriet, but circulated here, the indicted person shall have the right to a trial in the United States Court in the district or circuit where the newspaper in question is published. This right shall be contingent upon the execution of a bond by the person indicted in the sum of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000. The conditions of this bond are, that, in the event of the conviction of the defendant, the plaintiff shall be paid all reasonable and necessary traveling expenses in going to the judicial district of the place of publication of the newspaper. It will be seen that the bill embodies some of the vital objectionable features of the Poland gag-law itself. It establishes a national law of libel, and proceeds upon the assumption that a libel is committed wherever a newspaper circulates. It practically overrides the State laws for libel, and extends the jurisdiction of Federal Courts. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE FOLAND BILL.

William Walter Phelps made good his promise, and to-day moved to suspend the rules and consider his bill for the repeal of the Poland gag-law. The House refused to at present consider his bill, and for two very good reasons. The opponents of the Republican rict, but circulated here, the indicted person

Real India Camel's Hair, filled and 

ming Laces, Hdkfs., Sets, Collars,

Barbes, Coiffeurs, Fichus, Capes, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Richard C. Parsons was unfortunate in his voluntary attempt to purge himself of all suspicion of connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. Last Friday, the New Capes, Pelerines, Sashes, Coiffeurs, Marie Antoinettes, Veils, York Tribune, referring to the Pacific Mail in-

Table Covers, with many other items suitable for Presents, and peculiarly appropriate for the of the Tribune was untrue and unfounded. He had no knowledge that any money was ever paid to any Congressman in connection with that subsidy, and at the time it was passed he (Parsons) was not a member of Congress. Mr. Randall, of Peonsylvania, here desired to ask Parsons a question, which was WHITHER HE (PARSONS) WAS EVER PAID ANY MONEY in connection with the subsidy. To this Mr. FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

#### Parsons, without further explanation, answered, At the time the subsidy was granted Parsons At Marshal of the United States Supreme

At the time the subsidy was granted Parsons was Marshal of the United States Supreme Court.

His personal explanation has created a most unfavorable impression. It seemed evident that the intention of the Associated Press dispatch and of the statement in Congress was to denyall knowledge of the transaction. But the answer to Randall's interregatory shows that, giving the subject the most charitable construction. Parsons, by his own confession, was a paid attorney of the Pacific Mail Company at the time the subsidy was passed. He will be summoned before the Investigating Committee.

The Witness woon.

(To the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Private information received by members of the Ways and Means Committee leads them to believe that Richard B. Irwin, who handled \$750,000 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's money, will keep nothing back when he testifies to-morrow, but account for every dollar expended. They are also assured that Irwin will be sole to show that, with the exception of a very small part of the money (about \$15,000), the funds were used to cover up stock speculations. But other information from a trustworthy source is to the effect that Irwin is not likely to tell all that he knows, but will make such an explanation as to leave the Committee in the dark as to where the money actually went.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

COMPROMISE WITH THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Lyman Tremain introduced a bill to provide for the further distribution of the Geneva award. The bill is a result of a compromise between the insurance companies and what are known as the War-premium claimants. For two successive winters there has been a great contest here between these two has been a great contest here between these two rival claimants for the \$15,500,000 of the Geneva award. Both parties had a very large following. They were supported by strong legal talent in Congress, and by a powerful lobby. Last winter a partial compromise was effected, and a bill passed providing that the claims upon the award concerning which there was no dispute should be paid. The aggregate of these undisputed claims is about \$2,500,000. The greater portion accrued in the New Bedford District, in Massachusetts. Under this compromise law the Geneva Award Court was organized. The compromise which has been made between the insurance companies and the War-premium claimants is generally understood to be that the insurance companies shall be admitted to a participation in the award, but that they shall make pro-rata distribution of the amount awarded with ticipation in the award, but that they shall make pro-rate dist dention of the amount awarded with the War-premium claimants. Tremain's bill, which is supposed to be introduced in consequence of the compromise, proposes to repeal the section of the law of last year which excluded insurance companies from participation in the award. The bill also extends the time for sessions of the Alabama Court for one year for the hearing of the additional claims, which her the hearing of the additional claims which by this bill are admitted to the award. As the evi-tence is all prepared, one year is considered quite sufficient.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY.

GATION. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.-Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, to-day introduced in the House a resolution asking a Committee of Investigation to inquire whether any officer of the United States or of the District of Columbia has used any means to obstruct the administration of law with respect to the safe-burglary case. The House declined to adopt the resolution, the vote being yeas 138, nays 88,-not two-thirds. By the failure of this resolution the country has escaped another dreary safe-burglary investigation, and the Opvosition press has been furn.shed with a new text. The nature of that text may be found in the astounding declaration of Mr.

escaped another dreary safe-burglary investigation, and the Opposition press has been furnished with a new text. The nature of that text may be found in the astounding declaration of Mr. Beck that Mr. Riddle had been discharged from acting as prosecuting attorney in this case because he was certain to have disclosed the complicity of persons in high places. The vote upon this resolution is to be made the subject of

SEVERE POLITICAL COMMENT.
The Republicans will, doubtless, be charged with an attempt to conceal corruption. A very different explanation of the Republican negative votes upon this subject can be given. The Republicans were not united in their votes. If there is any rascality in connection with the miserable safe-burglary business which has not been discovered, the majority of the Republicans unquestionably are ready for further investigation; but, as one of them remarked, they "are tired of being compelled to vote at the lead of the Democrats for an investigation of every person and every thing." Those who voted

AGAINST THIS INVESTIGATION

Were influenced more by their opposition to

AGAINST THIS INVESTIGATION
were influenced more by their opposition to Democratic leadership than friendship for safe-burglary business, of which they practically know nothing. Others votel against an investigation in the belief that Beck's resolution was only presented for the purpose of creating additional political capital for the benefit of the Democratic party. The Democratic party: The D

manifested isself so much as to-day, and to
.THE ABSENCE OF LEADERSHIP
in the House. The Republicans have become
especially conscious of the latter-fact, and it is
now suggested that a caucus be speedily called
for the purpose of effecting a better party organization. A caucus can only so called by the
permanent President of the caucus, who is Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. The following is

on the Beck resolution to investigate the safe-NAYS.

| , | Albright,         | Hoskins,       | Rainey,        |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ) | Banning,          | Houghton,      | Rapier,        |
| 1 | Barrere,          | Hubbell,       | Robinson (O.), |
|   | Begole,           | Hanter.        | Rusk,          |
|   | Bradley,          | Hyde,          | Sawyer,        |
|   | Burrows,          | Kelley,        | Scudder (N. J  |
|   | Butler (Mass.),   | Lewis,         | Sessions,      |
|   | Butler (Tenn,),   | Lofland,       | Sheats,        |
| • | Carpenter,        | Lowe,          | Sloan,         |
|   | Cessna,           | Lowndes,       | Smart,         |
| ı | Clayton,          | Lynch,         | Smith (Pa.),   |
|   | Clements,         | Maynard,       | Smith (Va.)    |
|   | Cobb (Kan.),      | McDougall,     | Snyder,        |
|   | Conger,           | McJunkin,      | St. John,      |
|   | Danford,          | McKee,         | Stowell,       |
| • | Darrell,          | Moore,         | Strait,        |
|   | Donnan,           | Negley,        | Taylor,        |
| • | Duell,            | O'Neil,        | Thomas (Va.),  |
| , | Dunnell,          | Orr,           | Thornburg,     |
|   | Field,            | Orth,          | Todd,          |
|   | Frye.             | Parker (Mo.),  | Townsend,      |
|   | Gooch,            | Parsons,       | Tremain,       |
|   | Hagens,           | Pelham,        | Wallace,       |
|   | Hale (N. Y.),     | Phelps,        | Ward (N. J.),  |
|   | Havens,           | Phillips,      | White,         |
|   | Hays,             | Platt (Va.),   | Whitely,       |
|   | Hazelton (N. J.), | Platt (N. Y.), | Wilbur,        |
|   | Hoar, G. F.,      | Poland,        | Williams (Mas  |
|   | Hodges,           | Pratt,         | Williams (Ind. |

Schements, Double, Lynch, Smith (\*A.)

Charten, Maynard, Charten,

those of the Washington branch, were inaccurate and unreliable, those of the Washington branch alone containing at the time the Commissioners took possession discrepancies of over \$70,000. The sum of \$16,523 has since been discovered to consist of the di-plication of a portion of the depositors' accounts, they having been twice transferred from one of the old ledgers of the company. On account of irregularities thus existing the Commissioners made the pass-books themselves the basis of their examination. It soon became apparent that designing persons were engaged in

EXCITING THE SUSPICION OF DEPOSITORS, and endeavoring to prevent them from presenting their pass-books.

All the schedules except those of New Orleans and St. Louis have been received. Most of them show the amount due depositors to be greater than the amount previously reported by the officers in charge of the several branches. When the Commissioners assumed control, the running expenses of the branches of the institution amounted to about \$155,000 per annum.

These have been cut down to about \$35,000 per annum.

Agents have been retained at small salary in a number of places to guard the interests of depositors and aid in winding up the affairs of the institution. Most of the loans held by the Company are overdue, and on many of them interest has been allowed to accumulate for two and in some cases three years. The collection of real estate loans is extremely slow and difficult. As to the collection of the so-called available loans, their collection is still more difficult. About half of them were made in the District of Columbia securities now below par. Of many of these loans the security is inadequate; of the others utterly worthless, and in some cases the funds of the bank had been LOANED UPON MERE PERSONAL NOTES

bank had been
LOANED UPON MERE PERSONAL NOTES
without any security whatever. The same may
substantially be said of the branch loans. As a
class, these appear to be the worst in the possession of the Company, and the Commissioners
doubt whether even 50 per cent of their amount
will ever be collected. In attempting to realize

will ever be collected. In attempting to realize upon the real estate paper of the Company, the Commissioners hope to secure the co-operation of Congress in making over some of the Washington and Jacksonville property to the United States, for the uses and purposes for which they are admirably adapted.

In the matter of assignments, finding that persistent efforts were being made to impose upon the depositors, the Commissioners adopted a rule to recognize assignments only so far as to deliver checks in payment of dividends to assignees, but to draw checks to the order of the original depositors. This rule, though severely criticized, and apparently harsh on some of the most needy, has been found to operate beneficially on the masses of depositors, keeping them from sacrificing their interests for a mere trifle. The exhibit of

The exhibit of

The exhibit of

The cash Transactions

from July 13, 1874, to Nov. 30, 1874, both inclusive, shows a balance of cash and cash items on hand Nov. 30, \$93,352. The Commissioners say: "The cash on hand does not promise a very earl dividend, unless Compress comes to our aid and anthorizes the purchase for the use of the Government of some of the real estate owned by the Company. A long time will elapse before we can hope to accumulate sufficient funds to make a payment of 20 per cent, for it requires nearly \$600,000 to make such payment, and the amount of cash in the Treasury subject to draft at the writing of this report is \$118,508. The present condition of the books and accounts of the Company, too, is such that even if we had the necessary funds now to declare a dividend it would not only be imprudent but unsafe to do so. Hence it is impossible for us to say

Row soon a Dividend will be Declared.

Time should be allowed us either to reconcile the existing discrepances, or at least arrive at some

the existing discrepancies, or at least arrive at some satisfactory explanation of them, so that we may not be betrayed into the payment of obligations aiready satisfied, or neglect to provide for those still due, but which appear closed on the books. In the meantime it would be well if Congress should authorize us to invest the surplus balance.

assume these payments through its fiscal agents and agencies, as the safest and most economical plan, upon our depositing sufficient funds for that purpose, and furnishing the necessary dividend schedules.

The amendments to the act of June 20, 1874, which we submit are:

thich we submit, are:
First—To authorize and require us to make periodical reports.

Second—To give us express authority to com-

Second—To give us express authority to compound and compromise debts due to and habilities of the Company, subject to the approval of the Secret ary of the Treasury.

Third—To give us express authority to buy in any property exposed by us for sale at auction in enforcing the collection of loans due the Company, and to self at public or private sale all property, whether real or personal, owned by this Company, and all property now vested or that may hereafter become vested in us, and to make good and sufficient conveyance to purchaser or purchasers thereof, in whatever State, District, or Territory the same may be.

Fourth—To transfer to the Treasury Department the payment of dividends.

file manifests of such merchandise and produce with the Collector of the Customs of that district on the border across which the articles pass into the foreign country, as is now required in the case of all exports to foreign countries in vessels.

From the detailed statements by provinces and ports, as well as by articles and values, prepared by the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion, the Bureau has been able to add to the stated values of articles embraced in the returns of Collectors of Customs of the Districts of Vermont and Niagara, the official figures obtained from Canada, which figures are published in the statement of domestic exports contained in the annual report of the Bureau on Commerce and Navigation for the fiscal year 1874, and also in the monthly report for August, 1874.

The total value of the articles omitted as above stated amounts, in the fiscal year 1874, to \$10,200,009. Canadian or specie values, and to \$11,424,066 in United States currency, computed at the average premium on gold in that year.

The export of specie in the same period amounts to \$3,619,668, as appears by the statements of this Bureau, while the Canadian imports show but \$2,235,987; the former sum is, however, believed to be correct, the figures having been furnished by the agent of the express company which conveyed the specie to Montreal, and verified by the undersigned.

It appears that during the year ending June 30, 1871, there were exported from the United States to Beigium 17, 384,603 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at \$4,-205,697. The published trade statements of Helgium for the year 1871 (a period of six montas later; give the imports for consumption into that country from all foreign countries as 13,68,000 kilogrammes of "oil other than for table use," valued at 14,380,000,007, or 4,29,-000 gallons, valued at 22,996,000 (United States measure and value), which, from the high price per gailon, would appear to include a considerable amount of other than for table unit, from the first column, —each for th

| Articles.  | CHICAG                           | 10, 1LL.                                      | DETROIT, MICH.                        |  |  |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
|  | Quantity                         | Value.  | Quantity                              | Value.                                   |  |
| Indian corn, bu<br>Wheat, bu<br>Wheat fi'r, bris<br>Other br'dst'ffs | 2,641,294<br>4,804,972<br>24,916 | \$1,270,302<br>5,579,712<br>129,061<br>40,456 | \$05,528<br>30,658<br>7,614           | 8 293, 2<br>47, 3<br>61, tr<br>182, 6    |  |
| Total value  |                                  | 87, 019, 631                                  |                                       | \$ 584,2                                 |  |
| Articles.  | MILWAU                           | KEE, WIS.                                     | PORT HURON, MICH                      |  |  |
|  | Quantity                         | Value.  | Quantity                              | Value.                                   |  |
| Indian corn, bu<br>Wheat, bu<br>Wheat fi'r, bris<br>Other br'dst'fis | 187,727<br>1,064,633<br>1,381    | 3, 848, 431                                   | 229, 4c3<br>29, 3/6<br>48, 496        | \$ 179,6<br>134,2<br>372,6<br>42,7       |  |
| Total value  |                                  | \$3,951,798                                   |                                       | 8 729,2                                  |  |
| 1  | TOLE                             | 00, 0,  | TOTALS.                               |  |  |
| Articles.  | Quantity                         | Value.  | Quantity                              | Value.                                   |  |
| Indian corn, bu Wheat, bu Wheat fi'r, bris Other br'dst'ffs          | 1, 458, 867<br>478, 175          | \$ 756,951<br>631,296                         | 5, 122, 819<br>8, 477, 804<br>82, 316 | \$ 2,599,9<br>10,241,0<br>570,5<br>267,5 |  |
| Total value  |                                  | \$ 1,288,247                                  |                                       | \$ 13, 679, 0                            |  |

to the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba fo-the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, 7,385,727 by were exported from the ports of Chicago, Detroit, To-ledo, and Port Huron, to the provinces named. It also appears from the Canadian statistical reports that du-ing this period there were exported from the Domin-ion of Canada to foreign countries 6,242,976 bu of In-dian corn, not the product of the Dominion; hence it is fair to presume that it was the product of the Unital States. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad have submitted their report to the Secretary of the Interior. The following comprises the more

Increase for 1874 over 1873.......\$ 612,795,07
Operating expenses for the year ending
June 30, 1874......\$ 5,112,400,25
Less surplus interest and principal.....\$ 22,611.08

LANDS AND BONDS.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1874, the Company sold of its granted lands 269,292,23 acres, at an average price per acre of \$4.918, making a total amount of sales of \$1,314,644.33, of which \$124,274.78 was paid in cash, the balance of \$1,136,499,59 being evidenced by "time contracts,"

The original issue of land-grant bonds was \$10,400,000, Aug. 31, 1874, there had been retired \$1,445,000, Balance of land-grant bonds outstanding, \$9,365,000.

Total number of acres sold to Aug. 31, 1874, 1,069,040.56.

Total proceeds of sales to that date, cash and time contracts, \$4,913,513,52.

This statement would indicate that the agricultural and grazing lands situate in the State of Nebraska, and included in the grant to the Company, will be sufficient to retire the land-grant bonds without regard to the remainder of the grant. This does not include any of the coal lands belonging to the Company, nor those yielding iron, both classes being of great value, constituting a part of the grant.

During the past year the Company has issued 8 per cent funding bonds to the amount of \$10,541,800. The larger part of these bonds, to-wit: \$10,522,800, have been used in retiring the 10 per cent income bonds.

The income bonds issued amounted to \$3,335,000. Of income bonds there is yet outstanding, \$585,000.

## WASHINGTON.

Minute Inspection of Press Gags in the

Lyman Tremain Offers an Improvement on Poland's Patent.

Mr. Phelps' Repealing Act Remittee.

Explain.

A Compromise Geneva Award

A Safe-Burglary Investigation Pro-

Ben Butler Appears as the Champion of Subsidies and Steals.

Report of the Government Directors of

ANTI-PRESS CAC.
PROVISIONS OF TREMAINE'S BILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ent consider his bill, and for two very good reasons. The opponents of the Republican majority will not be slow to find in this action a

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION. CONGRESSMAN PARSONS IN A BAD BOX. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

York Tribune, referring to the Pacific Mail investigation, said:

We hope that Mr. Richard C. Parsons will be asked to testify as to any use of a large sum of money of which he may be cognizant.

That night Parsons caused the following statement to be sent to the Associated Press:

Mr. Parsons, of Ohio, will, at the earliest moment, on Monday, from his seat in the House, deny in the broadest manner that he had any connection whatever with the distribution of the so-called Pacific Mail fund, as charged in a recent newspaper article, and will state that he never paid a member of Congress one dollar for his services or his vote on the measure, or knew of one being paid

Mr. Parsons to-day, from his place in the House, did

DEMAND A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

It was granted. He stated that he desired, in the broadest manner, to say that the insinuation of the Tribune was untrue and unfounded. He had no knowledge that any money was ever paid

om the Great St. Bernard. This rumor,

fortunately, proved to be well founded. On Nov. 19, at the break of day, a caravan com-

the monastery, came to meet the travelers. At this moment the drift of snow became intense. Suddenly, a frozen water-spout, called vewar in the language of the mountaineers, whirled through the air, and, whisking up the fresh-fallen snow, enveloped the travelers. The first column, composed of five Italian workmen, two monks, the servant, and the dog, disappeared under a shroud of snow several metres thick, without any avalanche having fallen from the mountain; the seven other who were following were stricken down by the same cause a short distance from the first. A deadly silence followed. Suddenly the seven last victims buried in the snow succeeded in emerging from beneath the white surface. They were saved, and they returned to their starting-place, after having readed.

de every endeavor to rescue their comrade

from the grave in which they are probably at this moment of writing still alive. One of these men succeeded by the force of instinct and the energy of despair in braaking through the ice piled above him. It was the Monk Contat, from Sembraucher. He dragged his bleeding limbs about 114 miles from the grave where he had

aware of the catastrophe? The dog Turco had succeeded in scratching through the snow and found his way back to the convent. At the sight of this noble animal, with his bruised and bleeding body, the monks no longer had any doubt as to the fate of their two brethren, and started at once to seek for them. A flask of spirits applied to the mouth of the only survivor of this scene, which is here narrated from his own descene.

plied to the mouth of the only survivor of this scene, which is here narrated from his own description, restored him to life for a brief space, for a few minutes later he was a corpse. His colleague and six other companions, buried beneath the veuva, have not yet been found. This is the most terrible accident which has happened on Mount St. Bernard since the year 1816."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Grangers in the vicinity of Neenah, Wis., have pened a new half in that place.

Fifty thousand bogs have been killed in Des

In the Ohio Legislature yesterday bills were introduced to abolish second trial, and to pre

vent empiricism by the appointment of District Boards for the examination of physicians.

Mac Weimer, a German, formerly a member

Michael Gallagher, one of the cldest citizens

A man named Hummer, living near Base

Lake, 14 miles from St. Yaul, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by hanging. The only

cause known was a morose melancholy dating back to a visit to Europe two years ago. The contractors for a Polish church at Milwau-

kee, on which \$40,000 remains unpaid, have given notice that suits in mechanics' lien will be commenced and the mortgages foreclosed unless satisfactory terms of settlement are offered.

Frederick Hente, of the Town of Milwaukee,

a.saloon-keeper, aged 63, is reported to the au-

thorities as having committed suicide by cutting his throat. Cause, trouble with his wife, now a widow for the fourth time, and consequential

Alex. Mutchell will donate a valuable piece

of land on Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, oppo-ate the Post-Office, to the Young Men's Associa-

tion on condition that the Association will put up a suitable building for library purposes within

The 'Longshoremen's Association of Hobo-

ken, numbering nearly 600 men, has dissolved, and its funds, amounting to \$5.000, are being divided among the members. Quarrets, growing out of the strike, made the dissolution and dis-

A Mr. Konfs, resident of Troy Township, le the City of Jolist on Sunday evening with a neighbor to return to his home. Arriving near the neighbor's house, he alighted from the con-veyance, and traveled about three rods, dropping

A report has reached Eau Claire, Wis., that

B. B. Logan, of that place, one of a party of twelve men who left secretly last fall for the Black Hills country, has been killed in a skir-mish with Indians, and the whole party scatter-ed, and no trace of them since been discovered.

The Illinois State Farmers' Association will meet at Springfield about Jan. 20, 1875. Among the speakers who will take part in the proceed-

ings, which will occupy three days, are the Mas-

ters of the State Granges of Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, and the Hon. T. J. Durant, of Wash

several well-known citizens and severely lacerating Mrs. Eliza Higgips, Mary Zimmerman, James Russells, and John Cook, and Afterwards biting cattle and dogs. The beast was finally

Gov. Beveridge has made the following ex-

ccutive appointments: Solon Kendall, of Kendall County, to be his own successor as a Trustee of the State Reform School at Pontiac, for five years, from July 1, 1874; Hannibal P. Woods, of Knox County, to be a Trustee of the Bind

Asylum, at Jacksonville, vice John H. Lewis, re-

Cornelia A. Jones, divorced, of New Haven

Ct., a few days ago arrived at Dundas, Rico County, Minn., and there recovered to session, awarded her by the divorce decree, of aer 5-year-oli sou. Her former husband was permitted to take the boy from his home in New Haven on precession, against a suit of all the in-

pretense of getting him a suit of clothes, in-stead of which he took him to Minnesota.

It is reported that Alexander Reed and Heman

It is reported that Alexander Reed and Heman D. Walbridge, prominent citizans of Toledo, have purchased of Clark and Raiph H. Waggoner one-half of the capital stock of the Toledo Commercial Company, nowpaper, job-office, etc. Mr. Reed will be actively councided with the office as business manager, and Mr. Clark Waggoner will continue in charge of the editorial department of the paper.

A citizens' meeting was held in Columbus, O., last evening, to devise some plan for the relief of the poor of that city. A committee appointed

or the purpose recommended the appointmen f a committee whose duty it shall be to provide

The Grand Jury of the Milwaukee Municipal

Court yesterday reported as to the late attack citizens by the armed military company (Re

ciusko Polish Guards) during a march throu the streets on the 22d of November, recommen ing that testimony be taken and forwarded the Executive Department of the State to determine if such pres are fit.

the Executive Department of the State to deter-mine if such men are fit to be intrusted with arms. They find several persons were wounded and beaten wantonly and maliciously, and charge the officers of the company with shielding the criminals from justice.

he meeting.

The people of Traverse City, Mich., were wild

dead in the road. Supposed heart-disease.

bution necessary.

gress asking the repeal of the tax on

siderable amount of money.

death.

endations have passed as the idle wind, and int.

overnment has invested in the Union Pacific of Alabama; James M. Fagan, United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. ecommendations have passed as the idle wind, and standpoint.

The Government has invested in the Union Pacific Railroad \$37,237,000 in 6 per cent bonds, issued to aid the Company in the construction of its road. The iheory of the law extending this aid is that principal and interest shall all be returned to the United States, and interest shall be returned to the United States, and interest shall be returned to the Treasury of the United States, except in the indirect methods herein-after named, what follows in this vast view of the case? Does the Government lose? Has it lost the amount of the investment? The Government has appropriated many millions of dollars for the benefit of commerce without exacting or expecting a direct return therefrom. These appropriations have been for the public good. The general benefit was expected to more than repay the special outlay of treasure.

Suppose that it should not in whole, as it has not in part, pay the interest on the Government bonds issued in aid of its construction, nor provide for the payment of said bonds at their maturity, what then? What is the worst of the case? Two departments of the Government have furnished answers to this question.

The Postmaster-General states, in a communication to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body, that for mail service rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years 1867 to to 1872 inclusive, the Government and that dat its 1,51,318,718, and that, had the road

to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body, that for mail service rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years 18-67 to to 1872 inclusive, the Government had paid \$1,156,188,78, and that, had the road not been constructed, it would have paid for the same service over the routes merged into this one, for the same time, \$1,799,718,29, the sing a saving, calculated on the basis of pounds transported by stage, of \$107,263,25 per anintitle or nothing has come of them. If nothing is to be done, then we must view this case from another num. But in addition to this direct saving the Postmaster-General states in said communication that "it should be borne in mind that the mail service by the railroad route between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast is incomparably superior to the previous service. Under the contract which expired in 1868, the schedule time for a trip from Atchison, Kan., to San Francisco, Cal., was sixteen cays for eight months from April to November inclusive, and twenty-four and a half days the residue of the year. By the railroad route the time, the year round, is less than four and a half days."

On the 31st day of January, 1873, the Secretary of the Congress of the United States, in answer to a resolution of that body, a letter of the Quarternaster-General of the Army of the United States, M. C. Meigs, from which it appears that the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad had saved the Government large sums in that department of the public service, "At this average rate the estimated cost of transportation heretofore used, he states the case thus: "At this average rate the estimated cost, of transportation of the freight moved by the Union Pacific Railroad had saved the Government large sums in that department of the public service, during the time commencing July, 1868, and ending Jan. 28, 1873, would be as follows:

The total estimated cost of moving the troeps and supplies by stage and wagon, \$9,960,134.67 Total actual

eight carried was only countries to the construction of the road; but, in race, four to the construction of the road; but, in race, amount by rail has been over six times the amount nerly transported by stage, so that the real saving, ang weight alone as the basis of calculation, has n about \$6,094,979.40.

The statement from the War Department above cited the statement from the War Department above cited the statement from the War Department above.

Sa. 462,107.76.

Thus it appears that during the past two years, or since June 39, 1872, the saving to the Government in the transportation of postal matter, of troops, stores, etc., has been at the rate of \$1,894.81.40 per annum.

The case comes to this: allowing that there will be no fineress in amounts carried from year to year, the saving during the thirty years (being the time for which the Government bonds were issued in order to secure the construction of the road) would amount to.

\$\$5,646,872. nent has advanced 6 per cent.....\$27,237,000

Balance due Gov't on savings alone....\$10,655,768 the saving to the Post-Office and War De-partments for this term of thirty years would be about...\$18,000,000

We have not pretended to account for fractions in the estimates, but have simply presented round numbers, and by this rule find that the Government, at the end of thirty years, will be a positive gainer by the construction of the Pacific Railroad, though not one cent should be returned to the Treasury from the Company, except by the modes above stated. As a national investment we believe that the Union Pacific Paulored without executive will naw. We leave the results with those who, under the existing laws or Congress and such amendments as may be enacted, have the power to direct us in our duties.

JAMES F. WILSON,
J. H. WILLARD,
JOHN C. S. HARRISON,
F. L. BREWER,
JOHN A. TIEBITS,

NOTES AND NEWS. DEFEAT OF THE HOLMAN RESOLUTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ture of this sensational day in the House was the defeat of Holman's resolution relative to subsidies. The resolution was brought in late in the part of Ben Butler. The hand of Tom Scott in the judgment of the House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidy, either in money or lands, ed by Col or corporation engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all ap-propriations should be limited to what is actual-ly required by the public service. SOUTHERN CLAIMS The following are the awards of the Southern

......\$ 72,709

Making a total award of .... The award was made for 1,100 different cases.

The award was made for 1,100 different cases.

AFTER BEN BUTLER.

William A. Wheeler, of New York, came very close upon the heels of Gen. Butler to-day. Gen. Butler has long been the President of the Board of Managers of the Military Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. Several years ago a joint resolution was passed placing at the disposition of the managers of these asylums all money in the Treasury belonging to deserters. Congress was not advised how large this sum was. Somebody eise was. Under that joint resolution the Second Auditor of the Treasury has annually Second Auditor of the Treasury has annua paid over to Gen. Butler the amount of this fu paid over to Gen. Butler the amount of this fund, which reaches about \$100,000 annually. Wheeler introduced and had passed a resolution providing that hereafter no part of the deserters' fund shall be used except by specific appropriation in a regular appropriation bill. Wheeler disclaimed any intention of attacking Butler, but the smiles of the House indicated where Wheeler's steps lad.

DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGUERY.

The passage by the House of the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for detailed information relative to the disposition of troops in Alabama during the campaign, and to the distribution of bacon, was a piece of Democratic demagogery. The Secretary of War is already required by law to present to Congress full information concerning the distribution of bacon and provisions. A House resolution cannot modify the existing law upon this subject. The report as to the distribution of troops is regularly made in the re-DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGUERY. aribution of troops is regularly made in the report of the Secretary of War. The resolution is
simply a piece of claptran designed to make
Democratic capital. It directs, in an inadequate
form, the Secretary of War to do that which by
law he is required to do, and which he does not
desire to avoid doing.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC ROAD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Col. Thomas A. Scott made an argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads in support of the bill in aid of the Texas & Pacific Road.

the bill in aid of the Texas & Pacific Road.

THE COTTON PRODUCT OF 1874,
as estimated by the cotton-growers in their returns to the Department of Agriculture, somewhat exceeds 3,500,000 bales. The yield per acre is reported less than in 1873. In most of the States the weather for ripening and gathering the top crop has been very favorable. Reports are nearly unanimous in stating that the roportion of lint to seeds is large. The persentages of last year's aggregate of bales in the principal cotton States are as follows: Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 89; Florida, 100; Alabama, 36; Mississippi, 30; Louisiana, 89; Texas, 10; Arkansas, 60; Tennessee, 57. This result crresponds very closely with the indications of the monthly statements of condition made by the Department during the season.

P. B. Hunt has been nominated for Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

P. B. Hunt has been nominated for Days.

Internal Revenue.

The following additional nominations were sant to the Senate to-day: Don A. Parde, to be United States District Judge for Louisians, vice Durell resigned; Michael Shaughnessy, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District, and A. P. Shattuck for the second District of Mississippi. United States Attorneys—James of Mississippi. United States Attorneys—James of Mississippi.

of Alabama; James M. Fagai,
Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas.

THE LEYEES.

It is understood that Gens. Comstock and Wright are of the opinion that the jetty system is impracticable for the Mississippi, and that the Fort St. Philip Canal, being examined by another Commission, is the only way to avoid the mudlump blockade which has seriously interfered with the commerce of the river. The Commission, of whom Gen. Warren is President, appointed by the President to report upon the best method for improving the levees of the Mississippi and reclaiming the lands, are unanimous in the opinion that the Government should begin at once a comprehensive system of rebuilding and improving the levees bordering on Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as otherwise the crevasses caused by the floods of last spring will expose the inhabitants of the submerged districts to more serious trouble than they have yet expenses the inhabitants of the submerged districts to more serious trouble than they have yet exore serious trouble than they have yet ex-

more serious trouble than they have yet experienced, and utterly impoverish the people.

THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

New YORK, Dec. 14.—Washington dispatches say that John McArthur, of Philadelphia, declining the office of Supervising Architect, the position will be tendered to Mr. Walsh, of St. Louis, who is now superintending the construc-tion of the new Post Office building in that city [The regular record of Congressional proceedings will be found on the Sixth Page.]

#### SHOOTING SCRAPES.

One of Pinkerton's Officers Captures a Burglar by Shooting Him.

A Printer Shot by a Drunken an.

Officer Reed, of Pinkerton's force, had a desperate struggle with two burglars last night about 11 o'clock, and after wounding one of them, Frank Anderson, alias Davis, by a pistol shot in the back, succeeded in capturing him. The other escaped. Reed discovered the men in the saloon of J. F. Schwarz, in the basement of the Lakeside Building, cor ner of Clark and Adams streets. He found the front door open, and entered it. The thieves ran to the rear part of the saloon, and Reed followed them. They then made a rush to get past him, and he knocked one of them down As he did so, the other snatched his club from his belt and hit him hard the head, inflicting a deep cut about 3 inches in length. The officer drew his revolver and fired two shots at one of the burglars, who had by this time run up the stairs. It is thought that the man received one of the bullets in his body. Reed next fired at Anderson and shot him in the small of the back, and so disabled him that he fell and was exactly. He was turned over noon afsman of the back, and so disabled him that he let and was caught. He was turned over soon af terward to Officer Mahoney, of the regular force who took him to the Armory, and recognize him as one of the party of "crooked" men who frequent the saloons at the corners of Clark and Van Buren streets. Dr. Bliss attended him, and

says the wound is not dangerous.
Entrance was obtained to the salcon by means
of a jimmy applied to the front door. Nothing
was disturbed in the place. Officer Reed made
it secure, and then reported to his commanding
officer, who had his wound dressed by a

physician.
Anderson refused to tell who his companion was, and was insolent and profane when ques-

A PRINTER SHOT.

Last midnight, while John A. Hammond, a clerk in the Union Steamboat office, was passing along Wabash avenue, he slipped and fell down. along wabash avenue, he slipped and fell downon the Harrison street crossing, Michael Gallagher, a compositor in the Fireside Companion
office, went to his assistance and lifted
him up. Hammond told him to give him
his hat, which had rolled off. Gallagher
said he hadn't got the hat, and Hammond, who was a little the worse for liquor,
immediately pulled out a rayly or and leveled it. mond, who was a little the worse for liquor, immediately pulled out a revolver and leveled it at Gallagher's head. The latter attempted to grab the weapon, when Hammond fired. The ball took effect in the right leg, just below the knee. Officer Maloney was attracted to the spot by the noise, and took Hammond to the Armory and locked him up. Gallagher was sent to his home, corner of State and Fourteenth streets, where his wound was attended to. where his wound was attended to.

A fire broke out in a blood-drying establishment just west of the Stock-Yards, Sunday morning at 2:30 o'clock, and destroyed the building and a dwelling adjoining. The total loss was day, and was defeated by filibustering on the \$4,200. Nelson Morris owned the dwelling. There was no insurance on the property. Owing may be seen in it. The resolution provided that, in the judgment of the House, in the present two from the city were unable to render assist-

> AT HENRY, ILL.-LOSS, \$20,000. HENRY, Ill., Dec. 14.-The Henry Paper-Mill was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, about half-past 9 o'clock. A dense cloud of flery cinders was wafted over the city, but the wind was calm, and the citizens, who manned their houses prevented serious damage by other fires. The loss is \$30,000; insured for \$10,000 in several com-panies. The burning of the mill just at this season is a serious loss to all the town, as some twenty-eight persons were employed about the mill, besides ten coal-haulers, some 100 persons being dependent upon the mill for their daily bread. The mill was manufacturing prints \$30,000; insured for \$10,000 in several compaper, and was doing a large business.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.-C. H. Stockell & Co., lime and stucco dealers, occupying a threestory building in Broad street, were burned out at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Stock insured for \$5,000 and \$2,500 in the State and Tennessee Marine. The building, owned by Mr. Stockell, was insured in the Commercial for \$4.000. S. Frankland & Co., dry-goods dealers, Union street, were also burned out at 1 p. m. Sunday. Street, were also burned out at 1 p. m. Sunday. Stock partial loss; insured for \$2,000 in each the Home, Germania, American, Hartford, and Queen, and \$1,000 on building in the Etna.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14 .- A fire at Brighton, a suburb of this city, at a very early hour this morning, destroyed seven frame dwellings occuiped by German families. The total loss is about \$17,000; insured in the Germania Mutual for \$4,400. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a spark from a locomotive. The flames spread with such rapidity that many of the occupants of the houses were obliged to escape without their clothing, and it was with great difficulty that the children were aroused

AT BOSTON-HEAVY LOSS.
BOSTON, Dec. 14.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock to-night in a large five-story brick block on Wareham street. A strong wind prevailing, it spread rapidly, crossed the street and burned through to Pembroke street. At this hour (12:10 a. m.) it is thought to be under control. Ten buildings have thus far been destroyed. Loss very heavy, but cannot yet be ascertained.

NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. ERIE, Pa., Dec. 14.—A disastrous fire occurred 4 miles from Buffalo Saturday night, destroying a chair, bedstead, and box factory, also the sawmill atached. The property was owned by Hurd & Briggs, Elma, N. Y. Loss about \$20,000; insurance unknown.

AT POSTVILLE, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGregor, Ia., Dec. 14.—At Postville, Ia., at
5 o'clock this morning, the Merchant's Hotel, run by John Ferguson, caught fire and was totally destroyed, the guests barely escaping with their lives. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

AT MANITOWOC, WIS. Manirowoc, Wis., Dec. 14.-A fire about o'clock Sunday morning destroyed the tannery of Gutteman & Co. The loss on the building and stock is from \$12,000 to \$15,000, with but

AT LYNN, MASS.-LOSS \$115,000 Poston, Dec. 14. - Martin L. Keith & Co.'s shoe factory, at Lynn, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is \$115,000; the insurance, 75,000. Nearly 200 hands are thus thrown our

THE HUDSON RIVER CLOSED. POUGHEEPSIE, Dec. 14.—Reports from up the Hudson to-night state that the river is closed at Castleton, and that ice is making fast at all

FOREIGN.

The Evidence in the Von Arnim Case All Taken.

Fierre and the tavern of Proz, where they had passed the night, and, despite the foul weather and difficult state of the roads, attempted to cross the mountain pass or to reach the refuge, as circumstances might allow. The sky was dark, and there was a violent snowdrift. On reaching the spot known as the Montagne St. Pierre, half-way between the statting-point and the place of refuge, they were joined by two monks, preceded by the convent servant and a large-sized dog, who, according to the rule of the monastery, came to meet the travelers. At this moment the drift of snow became intense. Speeches for the Prosecution and the Defense.

Intense Feeling Aroused in France by the Publication of Von Arnim's Papers.

Russia Will Carry on the Peace Project, Whatever England Does.

The Frozen Water-Spout in the Mt. St. Bernard.

Victor Emanuel's Speech at the Opening of the Italian Parliament.

GERMANY. THE YON ARNIM TRIAL, BERLIN, Dec. 14 .- The trial of Count Von Arnim was resumed to-day. Baron Holstein gave his testimony. He denied that Prince Bis marck had commissioned him to watch Von Arnim. The accused had stated that he would not resign, and that the Foreign Office would not place him on the retired list because he held documents which compromised Bismarck. With the examination of this witness the taking of testimony closed, and the public prosecutor made the speech for the Crown. He declared that the accused had been guilty of bad faith, and his statements were unworthy of credit. He argued that the

Count
PURPOSELY ABSTRACTED THE DOCUMENTS. and never had any intention of returning them.

The revelations communicated to the Vienna

Presse were intended to be used as weapons for was without extenuation, and was aggravated b the rank of the accused. cluded the prosecutor, "the Government would refrain from demanding the deprivation of civil rights." He concluded by asking that the pris-oner be sentenced to two and a half years' im-Herr Holtzendorf, counsel for

argued that, even if all the charges were adnitied, an acquittal was unavoidable on purely egal grounds. It could not be maintained that the Crown had any proprietary right in the missing documents. The accused, in his conflict with ismarck, considered that he was defending his

FEELING ABOUSED IN FRANCE. LONDON, Dec. 14.—Intense feeling is being aroused in France by some of the papers read in the Von Arnim trial. One dispatch especially, in which Bismarck says he cannot but wish to see France weak, and deems it unadvisable to strengthen her by contributing to the establish-ment of a monarchy, causes profound indigna-

THE BEAR PROVOKED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS. London, Dec. 14.—The Journal de St, Petersbourg complains of attacks in English journals on the proposed reopening of the International Conference, and says their unfavorable comments may lead to a settlement of questions involved without the assistance or participation of Great Britain.

SPAIN. GEN. LOMA WOUNDED. LONDON, Dec. 14 .- A dispatch from San Sebastian admits that Gen. Loma has been wounded, but represents that his injuries are slight.

and he is expected to recover within a week. The nephew of Marshal Serrano was killed in the recent battle. CHINA.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED. Hong Kong, Dec. 14.-The steamship Mongol, from Shanghae for New York, has been wrecked, and sixteen persons perished.

SOUTH AMÉRICA. PANAMA, Dec. 5 .- A revolutionary outbreak at

persons were killed and forty wounded. BY MAIL.

PARLIAMENT-VICTOB EMANUEL'S SPEECH. ROME, Nov. 23 .- The opening of the twelfth Italian Parliament has been brilliant in every point of view. There was a superb day to begin

with, and a larger attendance of Deputies and Senators than usual. The Chamber was filled to its utmost capacity, in a great measure by ladies, and the Princess Margherita was present. The Prince Royal and the Duke d'Aosta accompanied the King. Victor Emanuel was received both in his passage through the streets from the Quirinal and in the Chamber with applause, even more enthusiastic than usual. It was a veritable His Majesty, in delivering the speech from the

throne, after cordial words of greeting, referred first to the projected new penal code. He said: "I trust that your discussions will produce a code worthy of the science and the name or Italy. The law of commercial juries will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and The Commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and The Commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the sense of restricting Government and the commercial will be improved in the commercial will be improved i nent action. The Government will propose cer-ain measures for the restoring of public setain measures for the restoring of public se-curity in those provinces where it has been gravely disturbed. In receiving them you will follow the example of the nations most ad-vanced in civilization and of the Parliaments most jealous of the public liberties, which fall into discredit with the people if they do not guarantee security for person and property." A deafening burst of appliance with grice of A deafening burst of applause, with cries of 'Viva il Re,' followed the delivery of this pas-"Viva if Re," followed the delivery of this passage. His Majesty proceeded to say: "The new military regulations have been successful, and the King is proud of his army. The work must be completed and the national defense provide for. The navy, on which depends so large a part of our confidence for the future, will also be the care of the Legislature. Measures for the reform of taxation, especially for equalizing it, will be brought forward. This will ualizing it, will be brought forward. equalizing it, will be brought forward. This will be the beginning of a gradual reform of our system of taxation and administration, which, created at a time of difficulties and excitement, needs well-considered revision. In the meantime, we must make a halt in entering on new expenses."

penses."
This was followed by a great burst of ap-ause, after which His Majesty resumed: "For ose evidently necessary the Government will dicate fitting means to meet them. By followng this course the balance of income and ex penditure, so ardently desired by the nation, will be attained, and the attainment will be the re-ward of sacrifices nobly borne. Thus will the regeneration of Italy, free from every statu, have the boast also, one or reprint he thought of not keeping faith with the public

This passage was also followed by prolonged and enthusiastic appliance. His Majesty proceeded: "The King has pleasure in assuring his Parliament, that his relations with all foreign powers are excellent. He receives with joy continued testimonies of the value attached by other nations to the friendship of Italy. This is the reward of the moderation and firmness of our conduct. Providence, which has protected us at every step, has this year given us an abundant. every step, has this year given us an abundant parvest, which will be a relief to those poorer classes whose welfare is ever present to our thoughts. Let us continue, by virtue of our aims and our acts, to merit the protection and aid of God."

SWITZERLAND. ACCIDENT ON MOUNT ST. BERNARD-LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

The Journal de Geneve contains the following account of a catastrophe which has just occurred on Mount St. Bernard: "On Nov. 23 it was rumored at Sion that a

rightful accident had happened a few kilometres

New York, Dec. 14.—The Republic newspaper has suspended publication, the last number having been issued to-day. Mr. Norrell, the responsible editor of the paper, has been ill at home for two weeks past.

SUSPENDED.

MEN AND BROTHERS.

posed of lwelve Italian workmen, returning to their country, left the Bourg St. Pierre and the tavern of Proz, where Those with Black Skins Are Roughly Used in the South.

> Their Only Weapon Is the Ballet, and That Is Often Denied Them.

> An Ugly Feeling Said to Exist Among the Whites of New Orleans.

The National House of Representatives Will Look into the Vicksburg Affair.

Debate in the House.

INCENDIARY REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Orleans, Dec. 14.—An ugly feeling xists that is bound to culminate in blood in a few days. It is being worked up to its highest incendiary and untruthful matter. This morning the Picayune stated that Gov. Kellogg had FILLED THE CAPITAL WITH METROPOLITANS,

braucher. He drugged his bleeding limbs about 1½ miles from the grave where he had been buried for several hours, and reached the first hut called the 'hospital,' and situated close to the Velan. It is there the young monk was found the next morning nearly insensible, after having been twenty-seven hours alone, without food or assistance of any kind, by his brother monks of the convent, who had come to look after the victims of the accident. How had they become aware of the catastrophe? The dog Turco had succeeded in scratching through the snow and and had ordered their commander, Capt. Lawler, in case of an attack, to hold it for twenty minutes and the streets would be swimming with blood. This afternoon it contradicts both statements. There are no more police in the State-House than usual, and Gov. Kellogg made no remark of the kind. Affidavits are published this afternoon from discharged clerks of the Returning Board, which are intended to create the idea that there has

TAMPERING WITH THE RETURNS in the hands of the Board. No worse statement is made than that the Chief Clerk of the Board was found examining the returns when the other clerks were not present, which he probably Kerrer, a member of the Board, said to him that as a clerk he could make more money than his salary would amount to. No positive charge that anything wrong has been done is made by these clerks yet. Their statements and insinuations are taken as gospel truth by the White Moines to date; average weight, 250 lbs.

The citizens of Fond du Lac are ready to ship League, and have the desired effect of working up the rank and file to any deeds of violence the leaders may dictate.

SCHOOL TROUBLE. The fact that half a dozen colored girls were o-day taken to the upper-girls' high school, with certificates entitling them to admission, and the senior class of young ladies withdrew in con-sequence, helps the bad feeling along.

of Barnett's Illinois Battery, fell from the side walk to the tow-path, on Jefferson street, in Johet, on Saturday night last, causing instant sequence, helps the bad feeling along.

[To the Associated Press.]

DELIBERATIONS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—In the Returning Board, John D. Davis, Supervisor of Registration, and six Commissioners of Election of St. Helena Parish, made adidavits that the election returns from that parish, now in the hands of the Returning Board; have been tampered with, and changes and alterations made in them after they were delivered to the Secretary of the Board. of Will County, aged 60 years, was killed at "Twelve-Mile Grove." Iil., on Saturday last. He was killed by falling out of a wagon acciforbidding State officers from receiving call bonds in payment for State taxes; also, a memo-

Mr. Arrows offered the following:

said Supervisor's returns, investigate the charges made in the above statement, in order that the guilty parties be dealt with according to law. Adopted, and to morrow the investigation will

Gov. Wells proposed that the Democratic counsel submit all the evidence and examine all the affidavits relating to the contested parishes, then submit the whole to the Board for their then submit the whole to the Board for their action. To this proposition the Conservatives objected for the reason steted that certain papers have been placed among the records without their knowledge, and of the contents of which they are not informed. They requested that, while the protested parishes are under consideration, as each case is taken up, they may be notified, so as to inspect the papers in each case, and see that none of the proof offered by them has been abstracted or of offered by them has been abstracted or ppressed, or that any new confrary proof has en filed unknown to them, so that all legal oof and none other may be before the Board for its consideration. This request was acquiesced in and the Carroll Parish returns taken up. Before anything had been done a messenger came in and whispered something to the Presi-dent, Gov. Wells, who at once arose and stated

were stationed in an adjacent building ready at any moment to disturb the proceedings of the Board. He, therefore, moved an adjournment

T. Morris Chester, colored member of the Re-ablican Committee, suggested that an adjourn-tent would not improve, but tend to increase, the Mr. Scoonaker suggested that if the Presi-Mr. Scoonaker suggested that if the Fresi-dent had any fears of violence he should call for United States troops to protect the Board; that he (Scoonaker) had been informed that troops would be furnished at once, if desired. Gov. Wells said he did not wish to canvass the returns under the protection of United States troops; that he did not intend to be intimidated. Wells insisting upon it, the Board adjourned until 11 cleak to the protect.

until 11 o'clock to-morroy military here are on the qui vive by or-

five or six colored girls as pupils into the girls upper high school, which resulted in the withdrawal of over fifty of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in this school.

THE VICKSBURG WAR. PROPOSED CONDRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Mr. McKee offered a resolution for the appointment of a se-

lect committee of five to proceed to Vicksburg and investigate and report all the facts relative to the recent troubles in that State, especially in Warren County. ar hoped the House would adopt the resolution. The citizens of Vicksburg, in War-

ren County, did not shrink from investigation. but courted it; and were only anxious to have all the facts connected with that transaction reported to the country.

Mr. McKee remarked that it was under the inair. Mokee remarked that it was under the inspiration of the eloquent words of his colleague (Lamar), in the Sumner obsequies, "My countrymen, know one another, and love one another, that he offered the resolution. He (McKee) knew that they would fall in love with his

at Vicksburg were a local matter.

Mr. Eldredge inquired of Mr. McKee how he had voted on the proposition to investigate the affairs in South Carolina.

Mr. McKee replied that there had been re-

affairs in South Carolina.

Mr. Mofice replied that there had been no such proposition before the House to-day.

Mr. Butler (Mars.) hoped that the matter would be investigated. A portion of the people thought that the reports of these murders were exaggerated, and if so, the fact should be known, but the murder or killing of fifty men should not be called a local affair. It was an affair which ought to be investigated, and the guilty ones punished.

Mr. Eldridge—Is it any less local than murder in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania? work for willing hands, the same to be paid by voluntary subscription. Preference is to be given to resident poor. The report was adopted. Six hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed at Jo Jens, of Barron County, Wisconsin, log jobber, when on the way to his logging camo for the winter in company with Mr. Nevels and a Swede hired-man, whilst haiting on the road to rest, sent the latter to a hay-stack, some distance off, for hay. He has never since turned to rest, each the latter to a hay-stack, some distance off, for hay. He has never since turned up. Search among his papers leads Mr. Jens to suppose the man's name was August Krause, formerly of La Crosse. The man is supposed to have lost his way and perished. er in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania?
Mr. Butler—Wherever citizens are murdered,

go in for investigation.
Mr. Randall—Who prompted these murders? Mr. Butler-No matter who prompted them s it any more of a local affair than the safe burglary matter?

Mr. Randail—The difference is, that we are

Mr. Randail—The difference is, that we are voting with you in this matter, and that you voted against us in that matter.

Air. Beck—I will vote for this investigation, as I did for the other. The wrongs done in this District, in this safe-burglary matter, are as well known to gentlemen who voted against the investigation as they are to me, and the facts reach and condemn high officials of the Government.

Mr. Butler—I do not care whom they condemn. The courts have got that matter before them and can take care of it.

Mr. Beck—The courts have not got it. The Attorney-General has dismissed the case in order that the guilty parties may escape, and he

der that the guilty parties may escape, and he ought to be impeached to-day.

Mr. Morey suggested, as a substitute for Mc-Kee's resolution, one that a Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States be authorized

to visit such points in the South by sub-com-

mittees as may be deemed proper.

Mr. McKee objected to that because the Committee to visit Vicksburg would have quite shough to do there.

McKee's resolution was then adopted.

CERTAIN STATEMENTS OF GOV. AMES CONTRO-VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 14.—Gov. Ames, in a

VICKBRUIG, Miss., Dec. 14.—GOV. Ames, in a statement made a few days ago about the Vicksburg difficulties, reters for proof that Crosby is innocent of any offenses to an interview with the foreman of the Grand Jury of this county. In to-morrow's Vicksburg Herald, Dr. Bowman, foreman of the Grand Jury, will publish the following. It is important as denying the truthfulness of Ames' statement. Dr. Bowman says:

On Sunday, the 6th inst., being in the city of Jack On Sunday, the 6th inst., being in the city of Jackson on business, I requested an interview with Gov. Ames, for the purpose of giving him a true account of the cause of the excitement at Vicksburg against Crosby and other officials. The request was granted, and I called at the mansion. I stated to Gov. Ames that I was from Vicksburg, and was a member of the Grand Jury which had found the indictment against the Chancery and Circuit Court Cierks, the State Superintendent of Education, late Cierk of the Circuit Court of Warren County, for embezziement, forgery, etc.; that during the session the records of the Treasurer, together with part of those of the Chancery Court Cierk, had been stolen, and were supposed to have been destroyed; that these books contained evidence of great frauds, and were put in a room locked for safe keeping, but the room was broken open and they were aostracted.

The Governor required that the propuls of Warrens.

and they were abstracted.

The Governor replied that the people of Warren County had forced Crosby, Sherid, from his office, and that if they wanted a difficulty he would be pleased to meet the issue, which was purely political. If Crabby was a while man no rouble would have occurred. He had settled up his accounts asst winter, and no charges were made against him, and the people ought to be satisfied with him. I told him that, owing to want of time on the part of the person appointed to examine the Sheriff's accounts, that no charges had heen preferred, but that the Treasurer's books, which were stolen, were the books kept by Peter Crosby during his occupancy of the office of County Treasurer; that there was evidence of fraud in that the book of county warrants, which had been canceled and ordered to be burned by the Board of Supervisors, were concealed, and that it was a notorious fact, which Judges Lea and Brown both knew, that Peter Crosby had used the State warrants issued to him to pay the jury of the spring term of the Circuit Court for his own private purposes, and that he had not paid the holders of those jury claims; that Judge Lea called it a misdemeanor in office, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and Brown said it was only a breach of trust; that Crosby's bond was known to be worthless, and notwithstanding the fact that it was known that he would prevent the convection of these there we had been calcided to a misdiver who had been calcided to a contraction of these there were the surface of the convection of these there were reduced to a contraction of these there were reduced to the contraction of these there were reduced to the convection of these there were reduced to the convection of these there were reduced to the convection of these hieves who had been indicted by packing the juries, nd was known to be untrustworthy, yet if he gare a nod bond on the 8th inst, when the Board of Super-isors met, the people would submit to his being lieriff. neriff.

The Governor replied by referring to defaulting beriffs during Gov. McMills' Administration, and

sheriffs during Gov. McMills' Administration, and aid there were no riots or disturbances then, and hat the movement in Vicksburk was purely political, and he was prepared to meet the issue.

(Signed)

J. H. D. Bowes,
Foreman of the late Grand Jury.

The rumors telegraphed yesterday by a special correspondent that the negroes were massing to attack the city proved untrue. Quiet reighs throughout the country. THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—For the Upper Lake Region and the Northwest, generally clear weather will prevail, with south or west winds, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.

Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rain W'ther.

| 6:53 a. m.<br>11:18 a. m.<br>2:00 p. m.<br>3:53 p. m.<br>9:00 p. m.<br>10:18 p. m. | 30.48<br>20.46<br>30.48<br>30.47 | 24  <br>26  <br>30  <br>24 |               | sh.  | Clenr. Clenr03 Fair. Clear. |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Maximum  |                                  |                            | ter, 30; mini |      | 12.                         |
|  | GEN                              | ERA                        | CHICAGO, Dec  |      | 10:18 p. m.                 |
| Station.   | Bur.                             | Thr                        | Wand.         | Rain | Weather.                    |
| Cairo  |                                  |                            | N. E., gentle |      | Threat'ning.                |
| Cincinnati   |                                  |                            | N. E., gentle |      |                             |
| Cheyenne   |                                  | 21                         | W., gentle    |      | Fair.                       |
| Chicago  |                                  |                            | N. W., light. |      |                             |
| Cleveland  |                                  | 21                         | N. W., fresh. |      |                             |
| Davenport  |                                  | 26                         | S., gentle    |      | Clear.                      |
| Denver   |                                  |                            | Calm          |      |                             |
| Detroit  |                                  | 12                         | N. W., gentle |      | Clear.                      |
| Duluth   |                                  |                            | Calm          |      |                             |
| Escanaba   |                                  | 11                         | W., fresh     |      | Clear.                      |
| Keokuk   |                                  |                            | S, fresh      |      |                             |
| Leavenw'th   |                                  |                            | S., fresh     |      |                             |
| LaCrosse   |                                  |                            | S., fresh     |      |                             |
| Marquette  |                                  | 15                         | S., fresh     | .01  | Cloudy.                     |
| Milwaukee.   |                                  |                            | E., gentle    |      |                             |
| Omaha  |                                  | 33                         | S., brisk     |      | Clear.                      |
| Breckenr'ge  |                                  | 25                         | S. E., brisk. |      | Fair.                       |
| Toledo   | 30.55                            |                            | Calm          |      |                             |
| Yankton  | 30.14                            | 37                         | S. W., brisk  | !    | Clear.                      |

Mr. J. O. Halliwell, the Shakspearean scholar, will bring out shortly his "Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare," in a folio volume. Mr. Halliwell has ransacked all England for materials for this work.

A rare book on Japan is promised by William E. Griffis, who spent five years in Japan as instructor of Western Sciences in the Government College, in the City of Fukui. As Frof. Griffis was in the employ of the Government, he had the right of traveling to any part of the country; and he used his unrestricted facilities of observation to the utmost. He had the rare

book with a sensational title, and arranged with the publisher that his own parish should have the first chances in buying the book. He had over 2,000 hearers, he said, and each one would want a copy. An edition of 2,000 must be pub-lished before the book was thrown on the maret. The publisher not only agreed to do this, out withheld the book from the stores and sent a special agent to supply the ravenous appetite of the congregation. The book arrived. Public notice was given from the pulpit. But there was no rush. The rooms rented and the salary and board of the agent cost something. At the expiration of two mouths business was closed up. The sale of books did not reach the numer of fifty. The publisher said that the con-regation expected that each one of them would beeve a "presentation copy" from the pastor.

Trials of an Insurance Agent.

The other day, a well-dressed stranger, carrying a hand valise, called into a life-insurance office and inquired if the agent was to. The agent came forward, rubbing his hands, and the stranger of the stran Do you take life-insurance risks here?"

Yes, sir; glad to see you, sir-sit down, sir, "Yes, sir; glad to see you, sir—sit down, sir," replied the agent.
"What do you think of life insurance, anyway?" inquired the stranger, as he sat down and took off his tat.

"It's a national blessing, sir—an institution which is looked upon with sovereign favor by every enlightened man and woman in America."

"That's what I've always thought," answered the men. "Those your company nay its losses.

the man. "Does your company pay its losses promptly?" "Yes, sir—yes, sir. If you were insured with me, and you should die to-night, I'd hand your wife a check within a week."
"Couldn't ask for anything better than that."
"Yes, sir—no, sir. The motto of our com-

No, sir-no, sir. The motto of our com pany is: "Prompt pay and honorable dealing."
How much will a \$5,000 policy cost?" in "How much will a \$5,000 poncy cost? Inquired the stranger after a long pause.
"Your are—let's see—eay 35. A policy on you would cost \$110 the first year."
"That's reasonable enough."
"Yes, that's what we call low, but our's is a

strong company, does a safe business, and invests in only first class securities. If you are thinking of taking out a policy let me tell you that our's is the best and safest, and even the agents of rival companies will admit the truth of what I say."

"And when I die mv wife will get her money without any trouble?"

thout any trouble?

I'll guarantee that, my dear sir." "And I'll get a dividend every year?"

"Yes, this is a mutual company, and part of the profits come back to the policy-holders."

"And it won't cost me but \$110 for a policy hat's the figure, and it's as low as you can

get safe insurance anywhere. Let me write you out a policy. You'll never regret it."
"Them's the blanks I s pose?" said the stranger, pointing to the desk.

"Yes," feplied the agent as he hauled one up to him and took up his pen. "What did you say—shall I fill out an application?"

"No, I guess I won't take any to-day," replied the stranger as he uplosted the wright.

you want something that will take that wart off your nose inside of a week I've got it right here. It's good for corns, bunions, toothache, earache, Berains—"
He was placing his little bottle on the table

ARTFUL DODGERS

A Peculiarly Adept One Is Op. erating in Milwaukee.

He Succeeded in a Brilliant Snatch-Robbery Yesterday.

Morton, the Alleged Grain-Briber, in the Hands of the Law.

He Will Probably Be Brought to Chicago To-Day.

BOLD ROBBERY IN MILWAUKER, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Troung.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14. - The city was staffed at 11 o'clock this morning by the report that a me and the senger of Bradley & Metcalf, wholesale and a tail boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers had been robbed of a package of current tail boot and shoe manufacturers and dean had been robbed of a package of current amounting to \$1,300. On inquiry at the store is appeared that Clarence Forsyth, a simple clerk in the employ of the firm was sent to the Milwaukee National has at 11 this morning with a check for allowing the currency, and had reached hall, which is ten or twelve stone stops he from the street, when he was suddent under by something being thrown in his eres, had the of by two mee, the currency snatched from his ands, and himself thrown into the coal-hale a gentleman on the opposite side of the street when you man struggling in the grasp of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the other ran of the men had disappeared, and the sentleman had cries of murder, and vetraced his steps to and where the struggle had the gentleman had found forest the struggle of had taken phase found forest the structured by a tympithing crowd, shouting frantically, and almost may with the pain in his eyes. He could give no count of the robbert, being well nich desiron, and was taken to Dr. Houghman, who found he presently to some hours. This is the first time anything of the hind has happeared in this city, and the greatest excitational was to make a big haul. The police were hosted, and officers sent on the track of the rabbers, with very slight prospect of success the only description obtainable being that one of the men was heavy and large made.

After intense suffering the whole of the day, young Forsyth was compartively at ease he conget, and officers sent on the track of the rabbers, with very slight prospect of success the only description obtainable being that one of the men was heavy and large made.

After intense suffering the whole of t

ARREST OF CAR-ROBBERS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14 .- A special to the ourier-Journal says four employes of the Louisville & Marshal Railroad were arrested to day for breaking open freight-cars on that road and abstracting goods. One of the men arrested was a conductor of a freight-train, and the other three his subordinates. The method of operations was to remove the hasps operations was to remove the heaps from the door, and thus not break the seal, and then to break open backages, and after taking a portion of the contents to nail them up again. These robberis have been going on for months, and, being committed in through-freight cars, the Compay have been unable heretofore to fix the guld definitely. Saturday night a way-freight creaming at Bowling Green was broken openints way, and the detectives thus got the first der to the perpetrators, which resulted in the area of the four mich as stated. The property stoin in this car, amounting in value to about \$200, was recovered at Nashville, this afternoon, where the men were arrested. It is thought that other one on the same train were entend, but the extent of robberles cannot be ascertanced until the cars have reached their several destinations and inventories of the shipments estantined. These are considered important arrests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 14.—This morning Judge Vinton rendered a decision in the haber rpus case of Morton, the Kentland grain deal er, sustaining the warrant for extradition, and remanded Morton to the custody of the Illi officers. Morton's counsel took an appeal from the decision. The attorney for the Illinois offcers argued that an appeal could not stay the country; and he used his unrestricted facilities of observation to the utmost. He had the rare advantage of being in the country during the recent civil war, in which the Government of the Tycoon was overthrown after a usurpation of centuries. Pending the issue of his book, the Professor is lecturing on the social and political features of the Japanese people. He has been engaged by the Sanday-Lecture Society of Chicago to speak before them some Sunday in January.

A popular preacher of Boston published a book with a scuestional title, and arranged with the publisher that his own parish should have the first chances in buying the book. He had execution of the writ and that he should be

prevent his delivery to the Illinois officers. SHOT DEAD. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 14.-This afterno? at Keystone, a small village, in Wells County miles south of this city, Dr. L. Forence, 2 miles from there, and Henry Shillman, 2 80 tion foreman on the Muncie Indirect, me. tion foreman on the Muncie Reflexid metastore, when an old grudge existing better them came up and led to hot words. The prietor ordered the disputants outside. The prietor ordered the disputants outside. The man attacking Shillman and threatening to lill him. The latter then drew a revolver and at Foreman dead, leaving immediately, since which nothing has been heard of him. There is need excitement in the vicinity, although the housing generally regarded as justifiable on the ground of self-defence. Foreman was an old and wellof self-defense. Foreman was an old and well-known citizen of the county.

HEAVY DEPALCATION. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.-Within a few days neavy defalcation, amounting to about \$43,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the P nancial Agent of the Freight Department of Pennsylvania Railroad Company in who has been in their service for the past fifteen years and has enjoyed the confidence of the officers of the Road. The books were found to be correct, but the calbalance seems to have been manufactured. It is stated that the deficit will be made good by his bondsmen, and no prosecution be made.

BURGLARS SHOT. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Police Superior tendent received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton L. I., this morning, stating that William Meshel and Joseph Douglass, burglars, were shot last night, and that Douglass, before dying, declars that Mesher knew all about Charley hos, the child who was stolen from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia detectives state that Mesher is sided, prior to the abduction, on Monroe sured near Second, in that city, and at that time owned a horse and carriage. a horse and carriage.

CHARGED WITH STEALING DIAMONDS. Special Disputch to the Chicago Proper.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—Herman Kendling.
on arriving here from Europe to-day, was treeted by the police on complaint of the German Consul, Von Bombach, charged with having stolen diamonds, precious stones, and jewin from Huettenberg, Austria, valued at 20,001. All that was found on him was \$3 in the money of this country and half-a-dozen eigars.

MURDERED FOR A JUG OF WHISKY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun.
Logan, O., Dec. 14.—Saturday night, in Start Township, this county, an alterention area between one Jones and Kauthran as to the possessory right to a jug of whisky. Jones, becoming enraged at the obstinacy of his adversary, struck him with a heavy piece of iron, from the effects of which he has since died.

STATE PRISON FOR LIFE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuse.
DES MOINES, In., Dec. 14.—Charles Hom. was sentenced to-day for life in the Penitschip
ry for the murder of John Johnson. The sam
tence was received with shouts of applaces. DAKOTA.

Present Population Prospects.

The Eccentricities of a Far-V "Blizzard."

A Few Words on the Black Biennial Meeting of the L islature.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribe
YANKTON, Dak. Ter., Dec.
Three years ago, the knowledge of th
reader of a Chicago daily in regard to
was of a very indefinite character. Tr
ing of the Union Pacific, and of other
heading to the West and South head releading to the West and South, had tu eyes of emigrants and capitalists town brasks, Kansde, and Colorado, and tha of the West was well and extensively a throughout the East and the inter-census of 1870 showed a white pop-Dakota of but little over 12,000; an pakota of but fitted over 12,000; an Territory. At the same time it was, a THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN AREA of any of the Territories, being nearly square, and containing fully 150,000 miles. It was also at that time, an much nearer to Chicago than any of Ferritories, and possesses very many as the containing the property of the containing the containi rantages which were for a long time ov The public lands of this Territory h been exposed te direct sale by the Gov

and they have only been obtain actual settlers under the provis the Homestead and Pre-emption This has been an advantage also a disadvantage. It has led to a m compact settlement of the country tracts could not be bought up here by ore to be held until they should become to be but speculators and corporation no wares to sell here, have not taken a to advertise the country. Sail, the has gradually been filling up, and, d past two years, with great rapidity. cast at the recent election shows a popular FORTY THOUSAND, three-fourths of this being in the soul

portion of the Territory, in the Valley of sour, extending westward about 100 m northward from 60 to 100 miles. It was thought that the bettom-lands atlone we mable, but experience has demonstrated bench- or table-lands are really even be bench- or table-lands are really even be these. They may be worked earlies spring, and actually endure drought in best. The grass is shorter, but is verticus, even after the frost has rehilded, for wheat-raising, this land acceled. Like all new countries, the bere have had to contend against dishief among which have been drougrasshoppers. With the settlement country, however, the rainfall has ste creased every year, and has been since, less while Minnesotia, love, Nebrus kansas, have anke suncted more from hoppers.

The weather which we have been having the present fall would be regarded remarkable by many of your. Thus far we have had twell-flower far we have had the roads are as smooth and floor. The most unpleasant feature country is the wind, which blows abhalf the time, as it does in all prairie Occasionally, in winter, this wind dayall.

half the time, as it does in all prairie Occasionally, in winter, this wind dayal A FULL-OROWN "BLEZAID," which has been accurately defined as an storm that "gets up on its hind howls." These are liable to any time during the winter a spring, and frequently without war though there was no storm at all las worthy of the name. When it does co grand if it is terrific; and the person not winessed a gennine "blizzard" far failed to experience a sensation fallitle short of a sight of Niagara. For of snow will serve the purpose as little short of a sight of Niagara. For of snow will serve the purpose as of dozen, for every particle is kept in motion. The wind blows with hurrie and velocity, and is loaded with fine an ang up a constant roar, day as for three days perhaps; and, during the house or other object a half square aw be seen for a single instant of time. If not neighborly at such times, and the prayer-meeting is liable to be negle members of a family have an excelled to get acquainted with each other. At time, there is very little actual distressing,—certainly far less than that at Texas "norther." If one has fuel, he comfortable; and, if he has not, he can und take a good nan. When the storm its force, it terminates with the utmosness, and, for days afterward, the sky and clear, with scarcely a breeze stirm attended.

The building of the Dakota Southern The building of the Dekota Southern from Sioux City to Yankton, which we pleted two years ago this winter, brom of the business which had formerly be former to the latter place. Especially been true with reference to the trans of army and Indian supplies to the military posts and agencies up the River. Steamboats have loaded bere tast two summers, and business has bactive. During the past season, some I lings have been erected in Yangton.—a portion of them being brick, and m good and substantial in every way. Ma other country-towns have also impro good and substantial in every way. Ma other country-towns have also improrapidly, and the surrounding country vanced very much. Yet the most tre is felt here as it where; and, white all feel the for economizing, there are many ad and idle men, who puzzle the ordinary out and honest citizen when he asks his these repulse exist.

and idle men, who puzzle the ordinary one and honest citizen when he asks his these people exist.

It is this class of men, if any, who about the opening of the mind of employment,—many of them in mind bordering on desperation, at to join in any enterprise that prehange; for this change cannot, think, make matters worse, a make them much better; while the spantage them much better; while the spantage them much better; while the spantage reported concerning gold in the Bile has a contempt for scientific men is and geologists in particular, and will go the opinion of one practical mine the combined opinions of all the geolihe world. Scattered over this setrappers and traders who have over the Black Hills region years; and, whether they are minot. I doubt if there is any one questimaly answered in the minds of the matthew and the spoken about, than that as to whethey all the set of facts, I look for much activit direction next summer. If Congress action, and the Government continue bound to do, to interdict the passage men over the bounds of the Sioux researed from going there. On the contary.

am of the opinion that this

trom going there. On the contrary,
ppening of spring, these men, who ca
hardships, and for whom adventure
taves a special charm, will be found qu
ing their way in that direction, in am
and parties, all having a known renud, before the Government or its o
taxes of the movement, the Bit
will be full of white mer
there, what will or can be d
them? The army might be used to pe
from going there, if it could be made
for that purpose; but it cannot be use
them out. They would be trespasse
there in direct violation of the ord
Government; but the country has too
mintigeness. Government; but the country has too miration for pluck, and too httle lo Indian, to tolerate a warfare upon any able number of white men for the men of favoring the red men, or protecting apposed right to the possession of cer Besides this, white men are gett every year more strongly of the coming

overy year more strongly of the opini country belongs to mem, and that THE INDIAN MUST GIVE WA to the onward march of civilization

rly Adept One Is Op. g in Milwaukee.

ed in a Brilliant Snatchbery Yesterday. Alleged Grain-Briber, in

lands of the Law.

ably Be Brought to Chicago To-Day.

as had. The police were noti-sent on the track of the rob-light prospect of success, the obtainable being that one of the and large made. suffering the whole of the day, was comparatively at ease late. Houghman thinks he can pre-Up to the moment of telegraph-he criminals has been found.

ST OF CAR-ROBBERS.

y. Dec. 14.—A special to the says four employes of the tabai Railroad were arrested topen freight-cars on that road roods. One of the men arrested of a freight-train, and the other

of a freight-train, and the other bordinates. The method of the condinates. The method of the condinates. The method of the condinates. The method of the condinates of the company.

nd., Dec. 14.—This morning alered a decision in the haber forton, the Kentland grain deal-warrant for extradition, and

s counsel took an appeal from attorney for the Illinois offi-

an appeal could not stay the writ, and that he should be sent

e question of appeal came

no question of appeal came noon before Judge Vinten, ed at length by J. R. f of Morton, and the Hon. R. early Judge on the Supreme of the Illinois officers. On the Court decided in favor of the Court concedes the but says appeal will not affect the writ or prevent Morton because. He will give a formal deoruing. Meantime, Messenge thy for the custody of Morton a skhausting every scheme is

all-village, in Wells Cochts is city, Dr. L. Foreman, F

he Muncie Railroad, met

the Muncie Reilroad, met old grudge existing bet ( nd led to hot words. The interest outside, here hillman and threatening to Isili then drew a revolver and sit aving immediately, since which heard of him. There is nated vicinity, although the homietie day is stafable on the grand Foreman was an old and well-the county.

amounting to about \$40

the Freight Department of the ulread Company in this continuous their service for the lars and has enjoyed the officers of the Road. The deficit will be made good by the propagation of the propagation of

ORGLARS SHOT.

e.e. 14.—The Police Superisa dispatch from Fort Hamilton, as stating that William Mesher liass, burglars, were shot last oun lass, before dying, declared wall about Charley Ross, the lien from Philadelphia. telectives state that Mesher reabduction, on Monroe street, and at that time owned age.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. YANETON, Dak. Ter., Dec. 10, 1874. Tanston, Dak. Ter., Dec. 10, 1874.

Three years ago, the knowledge of the average made of a Chicago daily in regard to Dakota us of a very indefinite character. The building of the Umon Pacific, and of other railroads is ding to the West and South, had turned the gree of emigrants and capitalists towards Nemaia, Kansde, and Colorado, and that section d the West was well and extensively advertised the West was well and extensively advertised the West was and the interior. The DEBERY IN MILWAUKER.

Medical to The Chicago Tribune.

Dec. 14.—The city was starilled at norming by the report that a measure of the chicago of currency.

Soo. On inquiry at the store, it clarence Foreyth, a shipping a citrone Foreyth, a shipping a citrone, and had reached the firm the Milwaukee National Bankening with a check for \$1,300. a currency, and had reached the currency and had reached the firm his eyes, laid bold the currency snatched from his series thrown into the coal-hole. A ne opposite side of the street saw straggling in the grasp of two an across the street. One of appeared, and the other ran off set at top speed, the gentleman his moment the gentleman heard of, and retraced his steps to a struggle had taken place, surrounded by a sympathetic frantically, and almost mad his eyes. He could give no account, being well nigh delirious, Dr. Houghman, who found his powder and pepper. The unman was carried home, where high mocherently for some houratime, anything of the kind has cury, and the greatest excitations, and it is thought the plan scar, and the processor of the street in the structure of the robitische prospect of success, the obtainable being that one of the broughout the East and the interior. The natota of but little over 12,000; and, at that me, there was not a mile of railroad within the ferritory. At the same time it was, and still is, THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN AREA

guare, and containing fully 150,000 square miles. It was also at that time, and still is, much pearer to Chicago than any of the other ferritories, and possesses very many natural ad-nutages which were for a long time overlooked. sed they have only been obtainable by compact settlement of the country than that which is seen in Iowa and Nebraska, since large tracts could not be bought up here by speculators to be held until they should become valuathe but speculators and corporations, having no wares to sell here, have not taken any pains to advertise the country. Still, the Territory he gradually been filling up, and, during the past two years, with great rapidity. The vote cast at the recent election shows a population of

DAKOTA.

Prospects.

"Blizzard."

A Few Words on the Black Hills-

Biennial Meeting of the Leg-

islature.

three-fourths of this being in the southeastern perion of the Territory, in the Valley of the Missour, extending westward about 100 miles, and arthward from 60 to 100 miles. It was at first bought that the bottom-lands alone were valuable, but experience has demonstrated that the bach- or table-lands are really even better than base. They may be worked earlier in the gang, and actually endure drought much the lest. The grass is shorter, but is very nutricos, even after the frost has killed it; thile, for wheat-raising, this land is unneeded. Like all new countries, the settlers have have had to contend against difficulties, she among which have been drought and pashappers. With the settlement of the many, however, the rainfall has steadily increased every, year, and has been since 1870 amole; while Minnesots, lowa, Nebrasha, and kases, have alike suffered more from grass-boppers. three-fourths of this being in the southeastern

hanse, have anke sunered more from grasshoppers.

The seather which we have been having during the present fail would be regarded as quite
commrable by many of your readers.
Thus far we have had two more
furnes of snow,—searcely enough to cover the
ground, and disappearing before noon. There
have been no rains except slight sprinkles, no
mud, and the roads are as smooth and hard as a
foor. The most unpleasant feature of the
contents the wind which hows about one.

med and the roads are as smooth and hard as a foor. The most unpleasant feature of the country is the wind, which blows about one-half the time, as it does in all prairie sections. Occasionally, in winter, this wind developes into AFILL-GROWN "BLIZZABD,"
which has been accurately defined as a northwest sorm that "gets up on its hind legs and hows." These are liable to come at any time during the winter and early spring, and frequently without warning, although there was no storm at all last winter worthy of the name. When it does come, it is grand if it is terrific; and the person who has not winessed a gennine "blizzard" has thus far failed to experience a sensation falling but little short of a sight of Niagara. Four inches of snow will serve the purpose as well as a sembers of a family have an excellent chance of get acquainted with each other. At the same ime, there is very little actual distress or suffering,—certainly far less than that attending a lesse 'norther.' If one has fuel, he can keep mmortable; and, if he has not he can go to bed and take a good nap. When the storm has spent is force, it terminates with the utmost abruptness, and, for days afterward, the sky is bright and clear, with scarcely a breeze stirring.

BUSINESS.

BUSINESS.

The building of the Dakota Southern Railroad from Sioux City to Yankton, which was completed two years ago this winter, brought much of the business which had formerly been at the of the business which had formerly been at the former to the latter place. Especially has this been true with reference to the transportation of army and Indian supplies to the various military posts and agencies up the Missouri later. Steamboats have leaded here for the tattwo summers, and business has been quite the business has been quite the business have been erected in Yankton.—a fair propostion of them being brick, and many very good and substantial in every way. Many of the time country-towns have also improved quite apply, and the surrounding country has aduced very much. Yet the money-pressure is felt here as it is elsewhere; and, while all feel the necessity for conomizing, there are many adventurers addide men, who puzzle the ordinary industrious and honest citizen when he asks himself how these people exist.

htts this class of men, if any, who will bring about the opening of the status of forward-pay in their own salaries. Under the present patch-up of the sairry-grab, to members, who are well as member-elect may from March to December nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.—Nashcille (Tenn.) Emon.

Why doesn't Congress do something in the way of cutting off the "forward-pay in their own salaries. Under the present patch-up of the sairry-grab, a member-elect may from March to December nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.—Nashcille (Tenn.) Emon.

Why doesn't Congress do something in the way of cutting off the "forward-pay in their own being brice have the attempted to December nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.—Nashcille (Tenn.) Emon.

Why doesn't Congress do something in the way of cutting off the "forward-pay in their town be a member-elect may from March to December nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.—Nashcille (Tenn.) Emon.

Why doesn't Congress do something in the way of cutting off the "forward-pay in their two prew pay from March to the way of cutting off the "forward-pay in their back of members, the member have a member - who he saint

last his class of men, if any, who will bring about the opening of

THE BLACK HILLS

nert summer. There are very many persons, all through the West as well as the East, who are sat of employment, —many of them in a scate of mind bordering on desperation, and ready is join in any enterprise that promises a cange; for this change cannot, as they make them much better; while the spirit of adminish make matters worse, and may have reported concerning gold in the Elack Hills. Has a contempt for scientific men in general, and geologists in particular, and will give more for the opinion of one practical miner than for a combined opinions of all the geologists in facts in the minds of the men I have the Elack Hills region in past years the Elack Hills. They are simply sure that the Elack Hills. They are simply sure that there is, and all the geologists in creation will be all and the doubt for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in the stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in the stat of facts, I look for much activity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this station, and the Government continues, as it is beand to do, to interdict the passage of white hear or favor, all through the various divergent avenues of Government. — Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

The lessons of the past year have made themselves evident in the recommendations of economic that the contravity in this stat of facts, I look for much activity in this station, and the Government continues

ith Stealing Diamonds.

schot to The Chicago Tribune.

is., Dec. 14.—Herman Kendling,
form Europe to-day, was artice on complaint of the German
mbach, charged with having
precious stones, and jewelry
K. Austria, valued at \$20,000,
d on him was \$3 in the money
and half-a-dozen cigars. FOR A JUG OF WHISKY.

Men to The Chicago Tribine.

14.—Saturday night, in Start
Sunty, an altercation arose
and Kauthran as to the
jug of whisky. Jones,
the obstinacy of his adith a heavy piece of iron,
sich he has since died. RISON FOR LIFE. Dec. 14.—Charles Howard of John Johnson. The sease with shouts of applaces.

willing to give the red men all the landtheyneed, and teach them how to make a living out of it, and even to feed them, if they will keep quiet and behave themselves; but, when it comes to blocking up the way in this manner, and holding absolute possession of a tract 200 miles square,—enough to give two square miles to every buck, squaw, and pappoose in the tribe,—and not allowing a white man to even cross its bounds, one feels like inquiring, with the author of the "Heathen Chinee":

Also How He Managed to Get Rid of Them. willing to give the red men all the land they need, Present Population and The Eccentricities of a Far-Western

Is civilization a failure, and is the Caucasian played The fact is, that it is useless to attempt to civilize or educate the Sioux Fudians, so long as they have this vast reservation west of the Missouri to roam over. The Black Hills are prized by them as a place of refuge, and there is not a symmer passes during which these indians, after being fed and clothed by the Government, do not commit outrages and depredations along the border, and flee to the Black Hills, where they are perfectly secure from molestation. When they are put upon a small reservation, and their subsistence by the Government is made conditional upon their good.

a substantial working majority in both brane and there are many matters of local imports needing attention at their hands. There is and there are many matters of local importance needing attention at their hands. There is al-ways dauger that these bodies, in a Territory of the size of this one, will overlook matters of general importance in their strife over pet schemes intended to advance the interests of a negticular locality. particular locality. CHRONICLE.

#### NOTES AND OPINION.

The candidates for Mayor of Boston (election nniages which were for a long time overlooked.

The public lands of this Territory have never

Democrat, and Francis B. Hayes, People's Reform. For Street Commissioner-Isaac S. Burrell, Republican ; Martin Griffin, Democrat and

People's Reform.

The Florida Board of State Canvassers have the Homestead and Pre-emption acts.
This has been an advantage, and declared the election of Purman and Walls, Republicantage. It has led to a much more publicans, to Congress, and a Democratic maority of five in the Legislature. This is as Gov. Stearns would have it. Now for the trade of a Governorship for a United States Senatorship,

The Janesville Gazette is at fault in saying that the Democrats have arrayed themselves against the President on the specie-basis question. We have already quoted a number of Democratic authorities, and now quote from the Keokuk Constitution (Judge Clagett's paper),

Keckuk Constitution (Judge Clagett's paper), which says:

The mere fact that the President advocates a return to specie-payment at the earliest moment practicable affords no eartisly reason why the Democrates should oppose it. Democrats do not feel bound to oppose everything that Grant may recommend; simply because he does recommend it. They are not in the habit of making fools of themselves in that way. We see no reason why any one, Democrat or Republican, should regret to see the financial question settled in such a way as to remove it entirely from the arena of party politics.

The South Carolina Legislature has elected Lacob P. Read to the Judgeship for the Charles.

Jacob P. Reed to the Judgeship for the Charleston Circuit, defeating W. J. Whipper, a colored partisan of the late Gov. Moses. The Conservatives combined with Gov. Chamberlain's

friends to do it.

Judge Joseph R. Reed, of Council Bluffs, prominently named among Republicans of West-ern Iowa for next Governor of the State, is ineligible to that offce during the term for which he was elected to serve on the Bench.

The New York Herald says Simeon B. Chittenden (Independent Republican), of Brookiyn,

elected to Congress by the Democrats, will ac with the Democrats.

The Alabama Legislature, by the requisite vote, has agreed to extend the session beyond the constitutional limit of thirty days, and will probably take a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 18.

W. W. Scraws of the Montgomery Advertiser, has been elected State Printer. The Kentucky Democratic State Convention is to meet at Frankfort, May 6, to nominate for Governor, etc. The Republican State Convention meets at Louisville, Feb. 17.

Capt. Thomas C. Jones, the lately elected Capt. Thomas C. Jones, the lately elected Clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, having been declared ineligible by the State Board, under the disabilities of a duelist, has now been indicted for usuroasion of that office. But it is shrewdly intimated that the Captain is nimself at the bottom of this latest proceeding, with a purpose quite the reverse of being dislodged from his sung quarters.

While some of the leaders are casting about

and bring it nearer home, by cutting off the feature of forward-pay in their own salaries. Under the present patch-up of the salary-grab, a member-cleet may fraw pay from March to December nine months—before he puts in a single day's work.—Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

mover the bounds of the Sioux reservation, I and the opinion that this

WILL NOT PREVENT THEM

Imm going there. On the contrary, with the Raning of spring, these men, who care not for andships, and for whom adventure and gold area special charm, will be found quietly making the the string of the movement, the Black Hills will be full of white men. Once there, what will or can be done with them? The army might be used to prevent men form going there, if it could be made available for that purpose; but it cannot be used to drive the flowerment; but the country has too much admitted for pluck, and too little love for the dawn, to tolerate a warfare upon any considerate unumber of white men for the mere purpose of favoring the red men, or protecting them in a maposed right to the possession of certain lands. Besides this, white men are getting to be may year more strongly of the opinion that this control the lower ment of the ment o

Rid of Them,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. Sin: In order to inform the public how rats came to be so plenty in my house, it will be necessary for me to go back a few years and give them a short biographical sketch of my life. A few years ago, becoming disgusted with the monotony of Northern life, I concluded to emigrate South. This was in its palmy days, when a white man, no matter how he behaved, was considered a heap better than a "nigger Having some means, I traveled quite extensively through the South, and finally located in one of ness of the white population of the place at that

time was drinking whisky, and no one could truthfully accuse them of not sticking snug to their business. Being naturally of a social turn of mind, I quickly fell into their ways and customs; in fact, we banded together and took a contract (and it was a big one). We undertook the job of drinking the whisky as fast as it could be distilled in the State, and I do think. with our indomitable perseverance, we should have been successful had not the saloonkeepers, with that dishonesty which is character stic of the race, smuggled it in on us from othe REDUCED BY DEATH FROM DELIBIUM TREMENS and other causes incident to close application to business, to a mere handful of tough old vete-

business, to a mere handful of tough old veterans like myself, who could give whisky a good wreatle. But at last, finding our task hopeless, we held a meeting and decided to "threw up the sponge" and abandon the field. Your humble servast came North and located in this city.

But I discovered that the habit I had taken up down there as a profession, had become a second nature to me, and I immediately looked around for congenial associates, and, having always been an active politican, I found my kindred spirits in the persons holding and seeking office. Time passed, last fall's election approached, and having a good many friends among the "outs" who would like to be "ins," I was prevailed upon to take a hand in, and no man in the late campaign put in more time and political work time, myself. put in more time and political work than myself, notwithstanding which my candidate for Con-gress was defeated, and my "great expectations" of stepping into

MY FRIEND CHARLIE HAM'S SHOES
were hopelessly blasted. And now right here
let me explain to the public how a great or small
politician "gets in his work": He goes down
town in the morning, and, hunting up a few cronies in the same line, they all go to a saloon, sit down at a table, order the drinks, talk over the situation, boast of their great influence, order drinks again, map out the route for the day, order the drinks again, and then adjourn to some other saloon, to repeat the same programme, varying only when we happen to come across a

when they order them, and the latter "stand off" the barkesper. So it will be seen, as this thing lasts from morning till 11 or 12 o'clock at night for weeks, it requires a strong constitution to stand the siege. I stood it quite well, but as I failed to elect my men, I kept up my drinking from force of habit, and to drown my disappointment. Well, several days after election. I went down-town as usual, and after visiting all my old hannts and coing through in each the old type.

gramme of

DRINKING EARLY AND OFTEN,
about 11 O'clock I took a car for home. Now I have near the hmits south, therefore you can imagine my surprise and disappointment when I tell you that I had taken the wrong car, and was almoded at the end of the Sedgwick street line, and, having spent my last nickel, was obliged to a prisoner the man who ms she claimed some or other object a half-square away cannot be seen for a single instant of time. People are to the power of a family have an excellent change of the Sagrement made at lows the same ime, there is very little actual distress or suffering, certainly far less than that attending a lexes "norther." If one has fuel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monortable; and if he have a fiel, he can keep monor the field as a price of the field as a fiel, he can keep monor the field as a fiel, he can keep monor that a field as a fiel will surely be called.

Commenting on the readiness manifested by Congress already to cut down the next President salary. The Chricago Tailor, is surely be asled to suggest that members might hasten the work of retrenchment a few years, and bring it nearer home, by cutting off the feature of forward-pay in their own tuned to suggest the members of the president salary. The Chricago Tailor, is ungradious enough to suggest that members might hasten the work of retrenchment a few years, and bring it nearer home, by cutting off the feature of forward-pay in their own tuned to suggest the control of the present patch.

but ten hundred, nights in a Bar-Room, was caught at last.

I went directly to bed, got up the next morning and went down town to my legitimate business, came home at 6 o'clock sober; and having done the same thing every day since I am provide. the same thing every day since, I am proud to say that the rats in my house have sought some ther locality, where it is my intention they shall

his place and give some of the incidents of the life of some of my friends and my own checkered one, as a warning against the use of liquo in any form.

ONE OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The hundredth anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's birth is to be made a national festival in Ireland next August.

Dr. Evans, the American Paris dentist, had the honor of rasping the teeth of the Prince of Wales, the other day. Miss Harriet Hosmer is making, at her own expense, a statue of "Emancipation" for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Paper undergarments for, women have struck the Pacific coast from Japan, and are likely to soon make their appearance this way. Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, claims the chortest will on record. This is the document: 'Emily R. Miner is my heir. Sarah K. Miner." "Scurvy Mike" and "Dreadful Tom" are the candidates for Mayor of Grass Plains, Neb. Both are running on the anti-grasshopper ticket. A colored hunter in Tennessee has a black sheep that joins in the chase with the hounds, and puts the dogs on the right scent when they have lost it.

The frugal colored citizen, when occasion requires him to cease smoking, deposits his half-burn stump behind his ear, and is happy.—Sa-vannah (Ga.) News.

There is a newspaper published at Yokohama called the Islijikpip. It is the Bazoo—the Jimpiecule—the Canajoharie Radii of the Empire.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Nevada woman recently knocked down seven men, one after the other, with the help of her fist alone. The men were trying to enter her house for the purpose of robbery.

A Frenchman has opened a restaurant in Thompson street, New York, where he gives a piece of bread, a plate of vegetable soup, and a plate of vegetables to order for 5 cents. There is a happy couple in the First Ward of Syracuse. N. Y. They have thirteen children, the eldest of whom is 10 years old. Six pairs of twins are among the number, and the thirteen are girls.

Items about the man-dressmaker Worth are always of interest to ladies. The latest news is that he is Worth five millions, and that he is a very religious man, attending church regularly—twice a year!

In the Cafe Mulhouse, Paris, on the 19th of

November, a man played a game of billiards with his nose. He bet that he would not miss more than 25 points in a count of 200; but he ran 330 without a miss.

Mr. Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, N. Y., has a quart botile of old Madeira wine in his possession which was put up and hermetically scaled by Robert Morris, of Revolutionary Treasury fame, in 1774. He will have it on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in

The Norwich (Conn.) Builetin mentions as a re tobacco in any form. It is said, also, that he never voted in his life, nor attended a political meeting of any sort.

From Florida comes the romantic story of

Prom Florida comes the formatic story of Delia Jones, a full-blooded negress, 40 years of age. She fell desperately in love with a young wite man, a carpenter, and, realizing the fact that he could never be anything to her, she turned her property into cash (37,250), left it to the property into cash (37,250), left it to the second of the design of t him by will, and then went off and drowned her-Dr. Balmano, a Lendon surgeon, has success

Dr. Balmano, a Lendon surgeon, has become fully applied the magic-lantern to the study of diseases of the skin. A transparent photograph of the skin is taken, and then placed in a magic lantern. A strong hydro-oxygen light casts the pleture, enlarged, on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with asthe largest and most aristocratic cities in the State of Mississippi. Now the principal busiof the population; in France, one for every 1,240 of the population; in France, one for every 1,970; in Belgium, one for every 2,700; and in Prussia, one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 34,970

#### lawyers, 35,433 clergymen, and 35,995 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4,809 physicians to only 1,352 lawyers. AFRICA.

Letter from a Colored Missionary. From the Cincianati Commercial. Mr. Joseph Gomer, a colored missionary from

Hamilton, Butler County, from which we are permitted to make the following interesting

extracts:
"In this portion of Africa there are absolutely but two classes, master and slave, the slaves being largely in the majority. There are instances where one man is the owner of namerous slave towns, making in all several thousand souls. He usually elects a trusty head man for each town, whose authority is usually limited by the instructions he receives from his master. Their principal employment is raising rice, cassala, ground-nuts, etc. Each slave is given a particular spot of ground to cultivate; from this he must gather his food, in addition to the main crop, which, of course, belongs to the master, who does not tax himself with anything—not even medicine or the scanty supply of rags used to hide their nakedness. When one of them gets sick, yery little or no attention is paid further than to send them away to another town, for it is a fixed belief among these miserable heathenthat recovery is impossible in the same town where 'sick catch um.' Only last week I was up the Camaranca River, and found a boy, 12 or 14 years old, naked as he came into the world, and lying on the cold, damp ground, in an old abandoned mud but, with broken walls and no door. The poor creature was shivering with cold, and dying. He belonged in a town about 60 miles distant, and had been sent there to get well. When I asked why the boy was treated this way, they told me; 'Dis sick; done catch um long time, an' he can't get well; no use for mind um any more.' I wrapped him as well as I could to keep him warm, but he died that night. I had gone up this river partly to buy rice and partly to get the wife of one of our men.

"We see many things of heathen slavery in "We see many thinks of nearest states this country strikingly queer. Some time ago it happened at a town named Seneho, when a court (if such it should be called) happened to be 'in session. Everylay before opening, earn party, plaintiff and defendant, must shake 'the Court's hand with a present of a value according to the investment of the case! These presents of the case! Court's hand with a present of a value according to the importance of the case! These presents mostly consist of cloth, tobacce, rum, or slaves, as exigonces may require. The morning we reached them a likely looking slave girl, 16 years of old, had been given. She was of another tribe, and did not know a word of their language. Fearful that she might possibly escape, they improvised a rude stock by cutting a hole in a log of wood, through which her ankle was thrust and the timber securely bolled.

meted out to him. They accordingly fied his hands over his knees, rolled him over on the

retinue of servants and companious, who are all entertained as the guests of our Chief. When such a gentleman travels, wherever he stops the people must furnish him elegant quarters and supply him with food for all his company.

"We are now in the midst of the rainy sea-We are now in the most of the ramy senson, which, as you know, takes the place of winter in the more northern latitudes. The natives complain very much of the cold, the thermometer having been so low as 73 deg. above zero! At this season food is always scarce, the more improvident being compelled in many cases to live on eassada and palm cabbage, while others steal whatever they can lay their hands on.

while others steal whatever they can all hands on.

"Mr. Williams, our missionary at Boomphe-Took, lives right among the natives in a mud hut, and he says that sometimes they steal the meat off the fire, while it is cooking.

"I will now finish this letter by telling you a short snake story, in further illustration of our peculiar surroundings and besetments. A black snake found his way into our chapel one Saturday, but glided so quickly into the thick thatching of the roof as to be lost sight of in a moday, but glided so quickly into the thick thatching of the roof as to be lost sight of in a moment. During the service, next morning, he came out of his hiding place, coiled himself around one of the rafters overhead, and as the windows and doors were all open, a little bird came fluttering in. It was evidently under the influence of that fatal magnetism or charm which such reptiles are known to exert over the which such reptiles are known to exert over the feathered tribe. Mr. Caulker got a gun, and pretty soon his royal snakeship was tumbling to the floor."

Laughter in the Special Sessions.

From the New York Sum

George Wildey, a boy, had pleaded guilty, in
the Special Sessions yesterday, to the charge of
stealing another boy's clothes. He had been
sentenced to the House of Refuge, and an officer
was leading him out. The robbed boy timidly
suggested that he wanted the clothes.

suggested that he wanted the clothes.

"George." said Justice Otterbourg, severely,
"your must return the things you stole."

"When?" queried George.

"Have you got them with you?" asked His

"Yes, sir," said George.
"Then return them immediately."
"I can't."
"Why can't you?"
"Cause—" "Cause—"
"Cause what?"
"Cause they're trowsers, and I've got'em on."
"Sergeant," shoured His Honor, rapping vigorously, "stop that laughing in this courtroom."

BUSINESS CHANCES. A GOOD INVESTMENT TO ANY ONE WITH CASH of \$1,200 or \$1,500; business legitimate and permanent. Address N 41, Tribune office. DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, ON C. & N. W. R. R., in lows, in a town of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. Doing a strictly cash business of from \$20 to \$3 time. Good reasons given for seiling. This is a rare opportunity for a man who wants to step into a good-paring business in a live town. Address WALTER, Tribuscoffice.

MUST RAISE MONEY IMMEDIATELY—IF YOU have \$300 to \$500 m "ready," come and make me at offer on futures and stock of stationers and notions. All nice, cloan, and straight. Rent low. Location splendid Business fair. 1073 West Madison-st. PESTAURANT KNOWN AS THE WEST SIDE Oyster House for sale; will sell fixtures and reni store. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-TWO HANDSOME new cotagon houses, one on Indiana-ar, the other Oak ar. Will sell low for cash, or will exchange for difference, if necessary. HENRY E. MARBLE, life La. Salis-st., Room 9. Salfs-st., Room 9.

NOR SALE-BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., REAL Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st. Some good bargains in improved city property, stores, and dwellings.

NOR SALE-ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., CORNER OF Harrison, 100 feet improved, and renting for over 10 per cents on price asked; residence lots on West Washington-st., Warran-ev., and Van Buren-st., wast of Robey. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 28 Washington-st. FOR SALE-THE CHEAPEST OCTAGON STON front 16-room residence in Chicago, south front South Side, \$6,500: \$300 cash and assume \$2,600, the bal suce in other property; the mate to this sold last month for over \$8,000. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washing

OR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-FINE BUSINESS Will take small unincumbered residence property in part pay. Also a two-seat buggy for sale cheap. Inquire at 701 West Mogroe-st. at 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE \$2,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED TO purchase a 3-story and busement brick house, with lot Salis feet, with all the modern improvements, situated on Frairie-ax., south of Thirty-fifth-st.; price \$6,000. \$5,000 can remain on the property; a great bargain. Appy at 128 and 187 Lake-st., up-stairs.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VALUABLE PINE LANDS-I OFFER LOR SALE - AT A SACRIFICE - 2% ACRES IN Hyda Park, at \$400 per acre; title perfect. MORTON CULVER, Koom 4 Metropolitan Block. LUVER, Room 4 Metropolitian Block.

FOR SALE—Stee WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; properly in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalbest. Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE, close to station, from \$20 to \$30.850 each, balance varie payments at 8 per cent. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 306 LaSalbest.

l OR SALE-82,200 WILL BUY A GOOD 2-STORY house and lot, 1032201 feet, 30 minutes rids from the city. A bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 133 South Clark, COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOGE SALE-OR EXCHANGE-AT ENGLEWOOD, I near the depot, a good 2-gtory house with large lot.

OR SALE-FARM-14 MILES FROM SENECA P Landlle County, Ill., containing 250 agres. Price \$10,000; will take desirable property in part pay. For particulars apply to L. D. CARPENTER, Someon, Ill.

FIOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND The acre property, suitable for subdivision, at prices and on terms to suit. G. O. WHIPPLE, 123 South Clark st. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE I HAVE ABOUT
2,000 scres of the finest timbered vine land in South A' 2.000 scres of the finest timbered vine land in South Missouri which I will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for improved property in Illinois or Missouri. Address W. W. DAVENPORT, St. Charles, Mo.

W. DAVENPORT, St. Charles, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINELY IMPROVed ad same of 1.500 acros near Dubuque, Ia.

A good residence in Aurora for house and lot in Chicago, and assume or pay cash.

Kansas lands for Chicago property. Will assume or pay cash.

J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 26 LaSaile-st. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, etationary wash-stands, laundary with station-to-definition of the station of the statio TPO RENT-COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, AND FURNI-1 ture for sale cheap, on line of street-cars; complete for housekeeping. 27 North Sedgwicks.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 46
Warren-av.; immodiate possession. J.H. KEELER, 15 Clark-av. 145 Clark - et.

TO RENT - A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE ON
Watash-av., 9 rooms, gas, turnace, bath-room, etc.;
also barn. Will reat very chesp to party who will pay
rent in advance to the let of May. Address Q 99, Tribune
office.

#### TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEke-ping, to respectable parties without children;
\$350 and \$5 per week. EDWARDS, 657 Milwauker-av.
To RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM; GAS,
Thre, and use of bath-room. 32 Weet-Jackson-st.
TO RENT-A SUFFE OF TWO FRONT FURNISHED
groups in private family. References exchanged. 83

COUNT FOURSE, BOAR MASSON.
TWO RENT-4 ROOMS AND CLOSETS 48 EAGLE-ST.,
I near corner of Union and West Lake-sis, I rout \$10 per
month. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st. TO RENT 2 FURNISHED ROOMS, CONNECTED, with large closes, desirable for light housekeeping or two young men. 288 Wost Randolph-a., cor. Sangamon. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED AND COMFORT able rooms by the day, week, or month, at 71 Monrossten ac State. Room 18.

TO RENT-FOUR ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE keeping, with hydrant water, at 55 States. Price, \$15 per month. Apply to J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 57 West.

TO RENT -- STORES. OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-STORE ON CORNER AND GOOD LCCA tion, with rooms overhead: rent, \$10 per month. H. WHIPPLE, 102 Washingtonest.

TO RENT—STORE AND TENEMENTS, \$2 AND \$4 Milwankse-av., corner Halsted-st.; ixtures suitable for dry goods or other business; this is one of the best stands on the West Side. Apply at \$22 Forquer-st. stands on the West Side. Apply at 22 Forquer-st.

TO RENT-MILLINERY STORE NO. 157 TWENTY-Lecondst., and fatures for sale. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT-THE LARGE, SPACIOUS STORES AND Lossement, 162 and 111 Wabash-az., store (Stife) Get; alor the fourth and fitth lofts; returner alor. 1. 1875. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Euilding, northeast corner Monros and LaSalle-st. TO RENT\_STORE WITH LIVING ROOMS ABOVE L on Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.; reat low HUTCHINSON, 187 East Washington-st.

TO RENT-SALOON AND FIXTURES AT 40 BLUE Inlandsv. Inquire upstairs.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two furnished rooms for housekeeping on the South Side. Address, for 4 days, R 50, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; West Side preferred. Address, stating terms, X 17, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL. OR SALE—A JUDGMENT OF \$120 AGAINST A. Hageman, contractor and builder; a liberal discount for cash. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. I WART TO BORROW \$2,000 FOR TWO YEARS at 10 per cent; will give first-class chattel mortgage as security. Address V 46, Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, planos, furniture, and other chattels. Room No. 14, 145 South Clark-st. MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 UP TO LOAN ON improved or unimproved Chicago real estate; or to buy prime mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HAR-VBY, 39 Washingtonst. W B HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE We short-time commercial paper, and purchase-money morteges in small and large amounts. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-t.

10 TO \$1,00 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 20, per cent a month. Send for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st. New York. \$1.175 TO LOAN THREE YEARS ON CITY and commercial paper bought. His NRY L. Hill, 85 Washington-st. \$1.000 TO LOAN FOR 8 YEARS AT 10 PER cent on first-class Chicago real estate. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

\$5.000. \$4,000, \$2,000, AND \$2,000 TO LOAN FURNERS, 153 Monroe at. EOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

1551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. - FIRST-CLASS board, \$2.50.

695 WEST MADISON-ST. - GENTLEMEN OR and a good, quiet, orderly, safe, and pleasant private boarding-house, very reasonable; take M dison-st. cars on State or Canal-sta, and come direct to the house. Keep checks and we will send for baggage.

South Side.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR of piano; single rooms, \$5.50. or piano; single rooms, \$5.50.

747 WABASH-AV.-FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also one very pleasant single room; house modern; terms low.

Hotels.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 505 TO 515 WEST MADIson st. J. F. Pierson, Manager—One of the most
favorably-located family hotels in the city pleasant also
for young gentlemen and all parties remaining in the city
a few days or weeks. Street-cars and stages pass the door
every three minutes. Prices to suit the times. SI per day house in America.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 per week.

BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN minutes walk of Randolphase bridge; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address F 87, Tribung others.

BOOKS.

DIARIES FOR 1875 AT MILLER'S CHRAP BOOKstore, 102 East Madison-st.

FULL SHEEP POETS, NEW, 82.50 A VOLUME: regular price, 44.50 a volume. Make your friend a Christman present with one. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

MACHINERY. AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE.

Ast., steam engines, from three to fifty horse power;
machinery, steam pumps, belting, and supplies.

BUILDING MATERIAL. WANTED-26,000 OLD BRICK; MUST BE CHEAP for cash. KESLER BROS., 20 Washington-st. WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman having a first-class established Western trade in obto and Michigan, or Northern Illinois. Address, with reference. Lock Box 5114, Boston, Mass. WANTED-BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE-A LAD general office work; must write a good, plain hand, and be quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of apoli office, citing ago, salary expected, etc., VA, Fribuse

WANTED - TWO FIRST-CLASS "GROCKE counter men. Apply to C. H. SLACK, 109 Mad WANTED THIS MORNING A SMART YOUNG WANTED-YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN IN book and stationers business. References required. No. 106 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED-PHOTOGRAPHERS - IMMEDIATELY

-Two first-class negative retouchers, at E. L.

BRAND & CG. S. 505 Wabash-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER; ONE who can hang curtains preferred. EMIL SCHMULCK, 185 Ohiost. W ANTED-A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS ORNA-mental gardening, care of horses, etc.; one who is not afraid to work. Sond address, with reference to Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED-BLANK BOOK FORWARDER AND finisher at J. J. SPALDING & CO. S. LE Clark at. WANTED-A GOOD MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands mufacturing glue. Apply to L. P. SWIFT 4 SON, Room 55 Ashland Block. WANTED-FIVE CARPENTERS TO WORK CASing and hand doors. Apply at once, 56 South Franklin-st.

WANTED-FIVE CARPENTERS TO WORK CASing, and hand doors. Apply Tuesday at Landaly. ing and hang doors. Apply Tuesday at Lawrel, MILLARD & DECKER. WANTED - CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH TO GO into the country. Steady work. None but men well used to light carriage work need apply this day between il and is at 400 West Madison-st., or address F. P. WALLIS & CO., Clinton Junction, Wis. WANTED-AN AMERICAN BLACKSMITH HELP-er; one used to light and heavy work. Apply at cor-ner Lake and Green-ris.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Apply for one week at Merchants' Hotel, from 7 to 5
p. m., or address fox 15t. W. D. KELLOGG. p. m., or address Box 18t. W. D. KELLOGG.

WANTED-GOOD STEADY MEN AS CITY COMmissionaires. Apply at 124 Fifth-av.

WANTED-LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH-CHEAP
tickets furnished for those wanting to go to Cairo,
St. Louis, Memphis. Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all
points South; all rail. 18t Clark-att, corner Washington. WANTED-A COUPLE OF TALENTED BOYS AND girls who wish to adopt the stage. Address U 67, Tribane office. WANTED-MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE BUSI-ness. Outfits, \$2 to \$25. Fastest selling novelties and household articles for city or country. American Novelty Company, 148 East Madisco-4t., Room 22. WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR FINE ART publications on asiary and commission. The Aldine Publications on asiary and commission. The Aldine Publications on asiary and commission. The Aldine Publications of South Clarkes. WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE AND drive, and clerk in a store occasionally; good reference required. To South Haisted etc. WANTED—A FEW SMART TRA OR OTHER CAN-vassers to call at the flour store 967 West Lake-st. after 6 p. m.; good chance.

after 6 p. m.; good chance.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - I,000 LABORERS

and workmen to work on the levees near Baton
Rouge; wages, See per month and board; work guaranteed. None but able-bedied men need apply. As I am
the only agent appointed to employ these men, any others
offering these inducements are frauds, and laborers are
cautioned against them. For further particulars apply
at once at the Company's offer, corner Lake-st, and
Michigan av., near Central Depot. JAMES BRYCK,
Agent. WANTED-BY ONE OF THE LARGEST AND oldest manufacturing and jobbing boot and sines seain Chicago first-class traveling estemen for four accests, and Southern Illinois. Address with refer-es, and stating route, amount of sales, and present logment, V 74. Tribune office.

white officers with the state of the state of the whole sale who had and shoe establishment in this city three traveling salesmen. Only best men need apply. Undoubted recorders required. Address X 57, Tribune of ce. WANTED-SALESMEN-BY A BOSTON BOOT and shoe jobbing house. Live salesmen with ar and shoe jobbing house. Live salesmen with an established Western trade; none others need apply. Address L B G, Briggs House, Chicago, III.

#### WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth.
WANTED-GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. 114South Green-st.
WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR ISWEDISH girl to do general housework; none but a good washer and ironer need answer, at 136 South Morgan-st.
WANTED-A GISIC, II OR IS YEARS OF AGE TO assist about housework. 587 Carroll-st. WANTED - 4 GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL OR middle-aged woman to do general housework in a small family. I miles out of the city. Apply after 10 o'clock, 129 South Wood-st. WANTED-A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL 817 Park-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED GIRL for general housework in a family of three. Apply from 9 to 13 on Tuesday, at 146 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; references required. Apply at 266 South Panria.st. W references required. Apply at 208 South Peorla-st.

WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK FOR NINE, AND
wash and iron for two, at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
at RSI West Jackson-st.

Wanted-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. References required. Inquire at 205 South WANTED-AT 865 INDIANA-AV., A GERMAN girl for ageond work.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in the country. Scandinavian of Gorman pre-WANTED-TWO CHAMBERMAIDS AT BURKE'S European Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st. Call early.

W ANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO cook, wash and from must have good reference. Inquire at 178 Calametas.

W ANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 135 South Peortas at. WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK. WASH AND iron. 85 Chestnet-st., near LaSalle. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework in a small family. Apply at 136 South Peorfa-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SCANDInavian ironer and starcher. Apply at 80 Milwankee-av. WANTED-GOOD STARCHER AT CHAMPION Steam Laundry, 185 South Clark-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT NEVADA Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED fromer and polisher at BURKE'S European Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st. Call early.

Soamstressos.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE
our children's faucy suits; steady employment.
GOODMAN & BARBE, so and sel Wabashrav.

WANTED—AT 765 WABASH-AV., APPRENTICE girl for dressmaking; a good home and small wages to a good girl.

Miscelianeous.

WANTED—AT MUSIC HALL, NO. 323 BLUE ISL-variety business. Call at 4 o'clock. FREDERICKS, Manager. Wanted GIRLS TO TRIM CIGAR-BOXES AT No. 15 North Clinton-st. WANTED-4 LADY CANVASSERS. AVERILL & CO., 91 and 98 East Washington-st. WANTED-LADIES TO LEARN DRESS-CUTTING by Cornwell's Self-fitting Chart. Instructions given in cutting basques, polonaise, redingotes, wrappers, etc. Chart with full instructions, \$5. Call at 205 State-st., Room 19. Room 19.

W ANTED—A YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER IN A retail drygoods store in the country. Only those that have had experience need apply. Can board with the proprietor. Apply by letter only to B. & OO., care J. Y. FARWELL & CO., City. Give references and state what salary would be expected.

TO EXCHANGE.

City or surpurban property. Address X 85, Tribune office TO EXCHANGE-2 SURBURBAN LOTS WORTE \$600 for piano same value. Address for three days 7 11, Tribune office. 11. TROUGO SINCE AND LOT AT EVANS-Ton. for unimproved Chicago property; two lots on North Sido for brick: will exchange a lot at Evanston for furniture. H. WHIPPLE, 102 Washington-45. TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO SUBURBAN Ilots, fine 8-acre farm, under cultivation, fill, L.A. GLEBERT & CO., 206 LaNalle-st. TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHING-Ton Heights, on Ninety-sixth-st., close to fine improve-ments and the now dept, for No. 1 furniture. O. H. BROOKS & CO., 206 LASAlle-st. WANTED-A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND chain; must be No. 1; will trade a good top-buggy but little used. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalie-st. WANTED-A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE; WILL put in I,000 acres choice pine lands in Wisconsin, a good house and lot in Chicago, and some good personal property and good atock. O. H. BROOKS & CO., 206 LASalle-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND - ON COOLIDGE-ST. (THIRTEENTH place) Sunday night, Dec. 18, a watch and chain. The owner can have it by proving properly and paying expenses, at 126 Coolidge-st. (Thirteenth-place). penses, at 126 Coolidgo-st. (Thirteenth-place).

I OST-ON SATURDAY'S 5:30 P. M. JANESVILLE
train from Chicago, a pecketbook containing a sum of the containing the same to JOHN JENNINGS, care of tugh Heron, Room 18, 207 South Clark-st., Chicago.

I OST-FOUR ACCOUNT-BOOKS. THE FINDER will be rewarded by leaving them at 44 Facilica.

I OST-A SORREL HORSE AND COVERED butcher-wagon last Saturday night. Any one returning the same will be rewarded by L. LOEB, 577 State-st.

• REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON,
• a roll of plans on tracing linen. The above reward
will be paid on returning them to AVERS & LOOMIS'
abpt, corner Stewartay, and Judd-at. SEWING MACHINES.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED
young German as bookkeeper, salesman, or anything
else; will accept a small salary for the winter; reference
first-class. Address V&, Tribuno office.

Conchinen. Tenmsters, &c.
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; HR
as cockbran, she as cook and laundress; theoroughly
understand their business; best city reference. Address
X-2, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A MAN AS COACH, man, and wife to do second work and take care of children. Call or address C. C., 823 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneons.
SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR SELP
and \$9,500 cepital in any legitimate business. Address G A W. Room 30, 166 East Washington-st., during
this week.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY HONEST
and temperate young man; would like. and temperate young man; would like something permanent; best of reference given. Z 34, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25,

ongaged during the day, wishes evening employment on the South Side; has had experience in office work and selling goods. Address GEORGE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second or general housework. Please call at 81 East Walton-place.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Of the control of Butterfield-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SWEDISH.

Diring one to cook and the other to do second work.

Please call at 32 South Park-av., in the rear.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework. Address Q 91, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work, or light housework for three or four in the family; reference. Call for two days at No. 18

Ray-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE EN-glishwoman in a family where a few boarders are kept. Apply at 272 South Mar-st.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl to do general housework in a first-class family. Please call or address 1605 State-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 69 North Market-at. STUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL Stode general housework. Apply at 250 West Congressis.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE of tode general housework; instellars city references if as cook, washer, and iconer, the other as second girl or to do general housework; first-class city references if required. Call at 69 South Green-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework or kitchen work in a private family; good reference. Apply as 558 Fulfon-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG COLORED girlt do second work in a first-class family. Best of city references from Inquire at 845 Third-ay. CITUATION WANTED - BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Please call at 47 Ray-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK. STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a private family. Call or address for three days ES, 915 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or taxe care of children. Please call

od escond work or take care of children. Please call Tuesday or Wodnesday at III Forquer-st., or address. SFUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE STIL as first-class cook in a private boarding house or private family. Address or call at 286 State st., in rear. Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS of dressmeet: a few more families by the day. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 166 West Monroe-st.

Nurses.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A HEALTHY WETnurse. Please call at 149 Waubausia-av. Housekoopers.
Cituation wanted—as housekkeeper in a single geotleman's house by a young widow lady, a stranger in the city. Address N 52, Tribune office.

Employment Agents. good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied Mrs. DUSKE'S office and faundry, 80 Milwaukee-as

Miccelianeous.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN 
A) respectable office or store; would give two weeks' services without salary. Address W dl. Fribune office. MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN A NEW AND MAGNIFF Cout F. C. Lighte, New York, planeforte, all the latest improvements and attachments; cost a few months stace \$600; for sale with stool and cover for \$200. Kest-donce, \$60 Michigan av. HOR SALE-FOR \$30 CASH, IF TAKEN AT ONCE, a 6-octave piano, in perrect order. Address Y 62, POR SALE AT A SACRIFICE A NEW PIANO, most perfect in tone and finish, latest improvements; fully warranted; at 32 Oak-st.

CTORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pisnos and organs; will retail instruments during the didays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure amous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Plane, or igo Organ.

Bates Organ.
Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging
from \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired, 211 Statest., pear Adams, HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 126 EAST WASHING-founds, have sales of horses, carriages, and sleights every Tuckday and Friday at 10 a.m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales, as great bargains are certain. A T-66 WBASH-AV. SECOND-HAND CARBIAGE Adopository, coupes, carriages, all kinds catters, all half their value; repairing prices iow down.

THIRTY HORSES FOR SALE. DRAUGHT, BUGgy, and capress horses, at your own prices; new top
bugge, \$125; open busge, \$75. S. Wess Nonroe-16.

MISCELLANEOUS. A CHANCE TO GET A NEW SET OF FURS: New set mink, lynx, From h seal, or marton, \$10. Handsome set mink turs, Si5 to \$20. Elegant sealskin set, worth \$50. \$20. Four-stripe mink, muff and box, \$25. New and stylish seal sacque, \$25. Several cutra qualify mink.

Aww and symal soil sacque, \$25.
Several extra quality mink see, \$30 to \$40.
All warranted new and perfect, first-class goods.
Residence 515 Michiganaw, north of Sixteenth-st.
ALL GOCD CAST-OFF CLOPHING BOUGHT A1
the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMAN, 35.
South Clark -st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. A CCOUNTANT BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, complicated accounts adjusted, by an expert of 2 years' experience. Address WRBB, Room 1, 188 East Madison-E.

DANK CHARTER WANTED FOR COUNTRY IN DIllings. Address Box 130, Transis House, Stock-Yards, Chicago, stating kind in full and price.

CLIMBING FERN, LYGODIUM PALMATUM—I can now formish all parties with this beautiful decorative vine at the rate of 100 piecos, pressed, 35 kepts perfectly green the entire winter. Address A. A. WILLIAMS, Box 57, Hartford, Conn. CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, 4c., at PETTI-BONE'S, 286, 288, and 250 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free. DUNCH AND JUDY—A PARTY ACCUSTOMED TO opecating a Punch and Judy show may address U 24, Tribune office, stating where as interview may be had.

This office will PAY & CENTS FOR A COPY of this paper issued Oct. 7.

WANTED - ONE SMALL UPRIGHT BOILER, GOSS & PHILLIPS Manufacturing Company.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED - \$10 PER DAY - TO SELL THE Home shutle sewing machine, price \$25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN-SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

A GENTS WANTED-NSW SCIENTIFIC, LTERARY, and, art books; good agents are wanted. J. B. FORD & CO., Id Mouros-st., Chicago, A GENTS WANTED FOR OUR POPULAR NEW book "Little Folks in Feathers and Fur, and Others in Neither." By Olive Thorn. The finest book on ustural history ever gotten up. Just the thing for the holidays. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 188 South Clarkest. A GENTS WANTED BOOK CANVASSERS, MALE and female, for Festival of Song. Just the work for the holidays, F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., 92 Market. A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS— A Wewant a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sawing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary induce-ments. For full particulars apply to, or address. WII. ments. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WIL-SON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Unicago.

FOR SALE.

TOR SALE-CHRAP-ONE-5X9 FRET BILLIARD table (Brunswick manufacture) for each, or exchange for a concert piano. By FRITZ FUDLER, corner Sixtieth and State-sta, Englewood, Ill.

TOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE AN ORDER FOR advertising on two first-class religious papers. Will discount largely for each, or will trade for auything I can use. U 56, Tribune office. FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO T Tribune for six months, ending June 30, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office. FOR SALE-RID YOUR HOUSEN OF THE LOATH-some cockroach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Unkloy's Cockroach Esterminator, warranted. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 680 State-st. TOR SALE-THERE SETS OF MINK FURS IN splendid condition, very cheap. Loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 3, up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED WITH \$300, IN A CASE business. German preferred. L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 56 Ashland Block. Room & Ashland Block.

DARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A few hundred dollars. Change to double money during holidays. Address H H H, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of \$2,00. Can double invasiment in three months. Address N 29. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HANDSOME PARLOR furniture, elegant plano-forte, and Singer sewing-machine. Residence 545 Michigan av.

DARTIES BUYING OR SELLING FURNITURE, household goods, heating or cooking stoves, office desks, conners, shelving, or any kind of goods or mea-chandise, should call and see ROCKWELL & WILL-LIES, meand to East Madisonet. TWO GROVER & BAKER, TWO SINGER, AND one Domestic, in perfect order, late improved, at half cost. Loan office in Clarket., Room &

...\$3.00 Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give PostDioc address in rull, including State and County.

Remittance may be made either by draft, express, PostOffice order, or in registored letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per waldress

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sia., Chicago, I

CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe sireet, between Dear

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Snerman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The Black Statue,"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halated street, between bon and Monroe. Engagement of Tony Denier's Postme-Troupe. "Humpty Dumpty." HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, betwee

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) ovening, at 79, educe, at the Asylum, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. D. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder. ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—The third legree will be worked in this Lodge this (Tuesday) even-

g. All members and visiting fraterinty conding. All members and visiting fraterinty conding in the M. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. 429, A. F. and A. M.—The annual communication will occur Thursday syening, Dec. 17, at Masonic Hall, '2 Mourcest, for the slection of others and payment of dues. Members are requested to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. -LEMON Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nectarine, Celery, Orango, Peach, etc., for flavoring lee Greams, Chatards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soupe, Gravies, etc. "Have sold Burnett's extract since 1882; SUPERIOR TLAYORS; STANDARD IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY." "Have soid Britant's elasts such as the PLAYORS; STANDARD IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY."

Bushnell & Annia.
"Having soid taem for the past eight years, can recommend them as being the EEST IN THE, MARKET."—H. H. Stoddard.
"Cive the best of satisfaction to our trade. Can recommend as being the FINEST IN THE MARKET."—Seba & Frilman.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS. THIRD PAGE-City, Suburban, and Country Real Estate, Wants, To Kenta, Business Chances, Lost and Found, etc., etc. SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Periodicals, Steam-ships, Railroad Time-Table, Medical Cards, etc., etc.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, December 15, 1874.

There are two saloon-keepers in the Common Council who didn't get appointments to the Committee on Licenses. They were not overlooked by President Dixon, but choked off by the provision of the city charter which forbids the appointment of more than five men to any one committee.

The report of the Commissioners engaged in winding up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank, an abstract of which is given in the Washington dispatches this morning, appears to be a most discouraging and mournful document. It shows the entire rottenness of the concern, and suggests that there has been un-

Mr. Ben Butler has the credit of defeating an excellent resolution ing an excellent resolution, introduced in the National House of Representatives yesterday, which declared the sense of the House to be in opposition to the granting of any more ies. Mr. HOLMAN, be it said, is a Democrat, and a good one; while Mr. BUTLER is a very bad Republican,-too bad to represent the Essex District in Congress again.

The suspension of the Republic, the young Republican daily in New York, ought not to surprise anybody. It was a subservient organ, utterly unworthy of the party which it presumed to represent. Its fatal mistake was in accepting the voice of Republican leaders as practice. When the Republican party came impossible to increase the number of books Republican leader, as it might have become if it had correctly interpreted the popular

Messrs. F. & J. Rives, erst the publishers of the Congressional Globe, have impudently petitioned Congress to purchase their building and printing-materials. We don't see why Congress should do any such absurd and extravagant thing. The RIVESES made a JOHNSON, Civil-Service Reform, ignored by fortune out of the Government printing, the profits on their contracts amounting, first and last, to several millions of dollars. Their old traps and building are not worth having. It is really crowding the mourners for them to ask any extra compensation from Congress.

Mr. LYMAN TREMAIN's proposed amendment to the Poland-Butler-Carpenter pressgag law is a vast improvement upon that iniquitous enactment, and yet it is not in all respects what we desire. It allows indictments to be found in the District of Columbia, thus assuming that a newspaper is published wherever it circulates, and creating a national law of libel. The objections to the bill, however are theoretical rather than practical. All trials must occur in a United States Court for the District or Circuit in which the newspaper is published, so that, if TREMAIN'S ent should pass, there would be no immediate danger of an abridgment of the liberty of the press. The amendment proceeds upon a wrong principle. That is all.

The debt of the State of Illinois on the 1st of January, 1875, will only be \$1,730,970. Of this sum, \$250,000 will be paid on that date, leaving a balance of \$1,530,000. This includes \$12,221 old debt on which interest has ceased, and which has never been presented for payment. The State could readily pay the remainder of a million and a half, but has no means of compelling the creditors to accept their money. Thirty-five thousand dollars falls due January, 1877; \$1,157,450 can be paid in January, 1878, and \$241,000 in Jannary, 1879. As the money to pay all this aebt is in the Treasury, or will be paid in during 1875 and 1876 without resort to taxthe State of Illinois may be said to be practically free of debt, and will probably be kept free of debt for many years to come.

The Chicago produce markets were rather ne yesterday. Mess pork was less active, and 25@30c per brl lower, closing at \$19.27 1-2 cash, and \$19.75@19.80 for February. Lard was relatively quiet and easier, closing at \$13.00 per 100 ths cash, and \$13.30 seller February. Meats were and 1-8@1-4c lower, at 6 1-2c for ers, 9 1-4e for short ribs, and for short clears. Highwines ere active and steady, at 97e per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was more active and 1c lower, closing at 88c cash, 88 1-4c asked seller January. Corn was ed and easier, closing at 75 3-4c for

54c cash, and 53 3-4c for January. Bye was quiet and firm at 94 1-2@95c. Barley was dull, and 1 1-2c lower, closing at \$1.25 for Jannary. Hogs were dull, and closed easy. Sales chiefly at \$6.65@7.25 for common to choice. Cattle were steady and in fair demand. Sheep were firm and unchanged.

Another Uncle Dick, whose claims to the

confidence and esteem of the country are about on a par with those of the venerable RICHARD SCHELL, has been found in the person of RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Ohio. Nobody car tell at this early day how much collateral has been placed in the hands of Uncle Dick, of Ohio; but it has been sufficiently established that many persons, corporations, and rings pledged their honor to him, and that his percentages on account of the accommodations which he extended have amounted in the aggregate to a handsome sum. Silence and secrecy are essential to the prosecution of such a business as Uncle Dick, of Ohio, conducted. All his failures in business have been caused by the want of these. He was detected in the paving-contract matter because he talked too loud and too much; and his ignominious exposure in the House yesterday, touching his connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, was even more directly due to foolish speech. Uncle Dick, of Ohio, must have learned by this time that silence is golden. Too much lipservice has ruined him. He has missed a relection already; and he will probably miss in the future a good many fat fees which he might have had as chief of the lobby.

The President of the Common Council has, on the whole, made up the standing committees of that body well. RICHARDSON remains at the head of the Judiciary, and the new members are improvements upon their predecessors. Public Buildings is composed of COEY, CLEVELAND, McCLOWRY, SCHAFFNER, and R. STONE; Finance, of HEATH, QUIRK, R. B. STONE, LYNCH, and SCHAFFNER: Fire and Water, of WOODMAN, R. B. STONE, COEY, MAHR, and CASE. Probably no better selections could be made for these committees from the material that President Dixon had to deal with. We wish it were possible to end as happily as we begin with. But it isn't. The Committee on Licenses, one of the most important of all, is a fraud; and it is scarcely possible that President Dixon did not know it to be a fraud. The members of it are CORCORAN. FOLEY, ECKHARDT, MAHR, and O'BRIEN-all saloon-keepers. Corcoran, the Chairman, is a gambler as well as a saloon-keeper. To intrust the preparation of all legislation on licenses to such a committee is a perversion of power too great to need a single word of comment. The only excuse for it is that it recognizes in the most complete and substantial manner the victory of the People's Party last month. It hands an important department of the City Government over to the bone and sinew of the People's Party,-the saloon-keepers and gamblers. Now the question is: What pledges did President Dixon make to the "People" in return for which he secured a unani-

mous re-election?

usual fraud or ignorance, or both, in its man- THE PRESIDENT ON CIVIL-SERVICE REreceived the attention it deserves. The the financial problem and the Congressional since the message was published. It must not be forgotten, however, that Civil-Service mocracy. Andrew Jackson, first but the to power, Mr. Lincoln found that a very large proportion of the National office-holders were faithless to the nation. The Republican became the Union party. It was meet that Net credit, Dec. 1, 1874 (deducting warrants only Union men should hold office under a Union that was struggling for life. So the old Democratic evil took root again under the new rule. A nation that fights cannot reform at the same time. When the War ended with the retirement of ANDY the Democracy during its quarter of a century of corrupt power from JACKSON to Buchanan, was made prominent by the Re publican party as soon as its exertions had brought peace to the country. The credit of this was chiefly due to President Grant. Acute observers, at home and abroad, had declared that the greatest peril of our Government, next to slavery, was the prevalence of the degrading doctrine that Congressmen had the right to buy their elections by parceling out the Government offices in their districts among the wire-pullers and canensmanagers who, by packing conventions, secured them their nominations. The President realized this before the people did. His first efforts to carry out the reform, therefore, lacked popular support. Nevertheless, he persevered with the stubbornness that has given him his victories, and at last, with the help of the able men associated with him in the movement, he convinced the people of the necessity of the reform. Congress, however, has not yet been convinced. The members in that body who owed their elections to their respective camp-followers and could not buy re-election without the use of a corruption-fund in the shape of Federal Post

Offices, Attorneyships, Marshalships, Col-

lectorships, Inspectorships, Gaugerships,

etc., etc., have bitterly opposed the

reform the President was trying to carry

out. A gang of nominal Republicans "on

the make," headed by BUTLER, and backed.

we regret to say, by a Senator from this State.

have sneered at the very idea of Civil-Service

Reform; have aired their shallow wits at its

expense; have induced Congress, which, like

all legislative bodies, loses no chance to ex-

usurp the Executive power, so far as offices

are concerned; have defeated the appropria-

tion of a few thousand dollars for the support

of the measure which the people and the

President demand, while voting subsidies and

land-grants of millions to giant monopolies

like the Pacific Mail and wild-eat railroads;

reform almost to death. The President could

alone. He says so, in plain words, and demands that Congress shall do its duty unless the reform is to be altogether abandoned. He says:

If Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject of Civil-Service Reform, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will aban-don it, except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees to determine their fitness. Com-petitive examinations will be abandoned. The gentle-ren who have given this services without company men who have given their services without compen-sation, as members of the Board, to devise rules and regulations for the government of the Civil Service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work; and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat, that it is impossible to carry this system to a successful issue without general approval and assistance, and positive law to support it.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. ere has been one public trust in this city more neglected and abused by the Council than any other, it is the Public Library during the last year; and this in spite of its great intrinsic merit, the fidelity and excellence of its management, the wide-spread interest which the public feel in it, and the close personal attention that has been given it by the Board of Directors. But the City Government, under the miscalled "People's party," instead of regarding the Public Library as an important element in our educational system, has set it aside as an insignificant attachment to the body politic which must take care of itself if it hopes to keep alive. The Legislature has authorized the city to appropriate one-fifth of a mill of the taxes assessed to the use of the Library, which, at the present rate of taxation, would give it about \$60,000 a year. At the last annual appropriation, the Library Board asked the amount to which it was entitled, on account of the urgent demands of the public for an increased number of books, and in order to sustain the early usefulness of the institution, and thereby assure a permanent usefulness in the future. But, in the face of the meritorious representations the Board were able to make, the Mayor and Comptroller, in behalf of popular ignorance, recommended a reduction of the appropria tion to \$25,000, and the Council fixed it at that figure. The Library Board had no contracts to let, no jobs to offer, no commissions to pay. In one word, there was "no money in it," and the city officials agreed with a remarkable unanimity to cut the institution off at the lowest figure that would not kill it out-

Mr. THOMAS HOYNE, the President of the Library Board, has made an earnest appeal to the new Council to supply the deficiency in the appropriation made by its predecessor. The institution needs no other commendation than that which its own record shows. It has exhibited already a progress which is simply unparalleled in the history of free libraries in this country. It has accomplished in a few months what has required years to attain in other cities. At the end of five months it had a larger number of borrowers of books than the Boston Library had at the end of five years. The Cincinnati Library, after an existence of six years and with thrice as many books, had but half the circulation of the Chicago Library at the end of six months. The destruction of all the public and private libraries of this city in the great fire of 1871 accounts to some extent The part of the President's message de- for books. The spirit shown by the Chicago for this extraordinary demand, -this thirst voted to Civil-Service Reform has not as yet | public in this matter is one that ought to be encouraged in every possible way as a matter prominent position given in the message to of public polity. Instead of doing this, the Board has been obliged to adopt a resolution debate on that theme have so far almost not to buy any more books, for want of monopolized editorial and news columns money. The number of volumes now belonging to the Library is 32,197; the registration of book-borrowers now shows that there Reform is still one of the unsettled questions are 16.819. There has been a monthly inbefore the country. The idol of the De- crease since the opening of the Library of 2,338, and a daily increase of 90. At this Democratic dogma which another Democrat, rate, the number of borrowers will actually WILLIAM L. MARCY, is said to have framed, exceed the number of books in a very few "To the victors belong the spoils," into months if no more volumes are added. It is cities ports of entry, an error was made in inder the present appropriation. The fol lowing exhibits the available resources for

the year : .\$ 5,491.04 Expected cash proceeds of the unpaid taxes of 1872 and 1873. 5,000.00 of 1872 and 1873.
Expected cash proceeds of \$25,000 appropriation of 1874. 21,000,00

. \$31,491,04 Total.... It will require about \$8,000 to cover outstanding orders, and this will leave only about \$24,000 to meet the running expenses of the year 1875, which amount to \$30,000. Thus, without adding one book. actual bankruptcy and starvation stares this flourishing institution in the face within less than a year; and, if nothing more is done

for it, it will be obliged to close its doors Such a result as this would be an everlasting disgrace to the City of Chicago and a disaster to the people. We might just as freely contemplate the closing of a number of our public schools. The result in the one case would be as damaging to public welfare as that which would follow in the other. When we remember that the full amount of money to which the Public Library is fairly and equitably entitled under the law is insignificant as compared with the money appropriated to every other public service, the present Council ought to see the injustice of the appropriation made by the last Council : and. in view of the threatened calamity of closing the Public Library, it ought to make adequate restitution for the year to come.

THE STATE ASSUMPTION OF MUNICIPAL

DEBT. Our Springfield correspondent discloses the fact that there will be an effort made at the next session of the Legislature to have the State assume the indebtedness of all the municipalities of Illinois. This debt is of three kinds: County and city debts, contracted for municipal purposes; city, county, and town debts, contracted for subscriptions and subsidies to railroads; debts contracted by school districts for school purposes. The first class of these debts bear an average rate of 7 per cent interest, while the railroad-aid tend its powers and patronage, to partially debt averages 9 1-4 per cent interest, and the school-district debts we think bear 10 per cent. The railroad-subsidy debt aggregates a principal of about \$15,000,000, the interest on a part of which is unpaid. A portion of this debt has been declared fraudulent by the courts, and more of it is yet in litigation. The amount and have left no stone unturned to of the other debts is estimated at from thirty keep official patronage in their own hands. to thirty-five millions, making an aggre They have partly succeeded in starving the gate, in round numbers, of about fifty millions. Some of these municipalities not carry the reform alone. His opponents have contracted debts far beyond their had the power, at the last election, to prom- ability of payment. There are, howise offices in pay for caucus-debts. They did ever, many counties which owe no debts of so, and they disgusted the people. How do any kind, and possibly one-third of the townthey like the popular response? BUTLER has ships in the State are also free of debt. It discovered that the Essex District is no longer is now proposed to consolidate all these debts, ruled by custom-houses. Other men of his have the State assume them, and then pay

Constitution cut off all legislation for special to compel

reached by an amendment to the Constitu-

tion repealing the present prohibitory provisions of that instrument, and the adoption of local debt. The total assessed value of the taxable property in this State is, in round numbers, \$1,200,000,000, which authorizes an aggregate county indebtedness of \$60,000,-000, and a township indebtedness of like amount, and of a city indebtedness to, perhaps, one-fourth that sum. It will be seen, therefore, that the limit to which municipal debt may be carried under our Constitution has not yet been reached. In mum had been reached at the time the Constitution was adopted, but as a whole there is a large margin for municipal debt under the Constitution still unexhausted. The very agitation of this subject, therefore, will have the tendency to induce all those counties, to hurry up that they may have Alderman, County Commissioner, Legislature, their whole share of the plunder. To and for place in the Fire and Police Depart assume the debts of the various municipalities, and make them a general charge upon the whole people, as well those who owe nothing as those who owe but little, would be an act of gross injustice. It would be making the people of Knox County, or any other county free of debt, pay a part of the debt of the Court-House in Carlinville, and make the whole State of Illinois pay the cost of building a five orsix millions of dollars' Court-House and City-Hall in Cook County. In 1834 or 1835, when the State adopted the general improvement system, it was enacted that any county in which a railroad or a canal was not provided should be allowed to draw from the State Treasury a sum of money in proportion to its population, to offset the advantages given to other bunties in the way of improvements. How s the inequality between these counties and towns which owe little or no debt, and those which are heavily in debt, to be remedied? But supposing the State assume all the debts due by the several municipalities at the date of the adoption of the scheme, say in 1876. what is to prevent these same municipalities thus emancipated again plunging into debt the extent of the constitutional limit? Then in time will be repeated the job of havng the State assume the improvident local lebts, and thus practically the business and power of creating State debts will be exerised by every City Council, Board of Super-

isors, and Board of School Trustees in the State. It is stated that the Legislature will be seriously asked at this session to propose an amendment to the Constitution embodying this scheme, to be voted on two years hence. uch a scheme is preposterous. Its agitation can have no other effect than to induce muicipalities now heavily in debt to suspend payment, and to induce others to plunge into debt. It should be not only defeated, but defeated so emphatically that the iniquity would not be presented again. The time has not govern in every case. vet come for the repeal of the universal law that every man should pay his own debts, and not ask his neighbors to do it for him.

CHICAGO'S IMPORTATIONS. In a recent article in THE TRIBUNE upor 'Shipments in Bond to the West," referring to the complaints by New York of the undervaluation of dutiable goods imported by interior cities, and showing that such complaints are only preliminary to an effort upon the part of New York to secure a repeal of the law making Chicago and other interior imported at the port of Chicago. The statem did not affect the general tenor of the article. but its correction in one or two important particulars is due to the real magnitude of the commerce of Chicago. We refer more particularly to coffees and teas, the receipts of Boston for the year were about 22,000 bags; of Ceylon and Java, 5,000; amounting in all to three and a half millions of pounds. One of the most prominent tea houses of this city has just issued a circular which contains some very valuable information regarding the direct importation of teas to Chicago and their distribution. The imports of blacks, greens, and Japans to Chicago for the eleven months ending Dec. 1, 1874, amounted to 50,834 half chests, or about 1,270,850 pounds; of Japans alone, 39,301 half chests. As compared with Chicago during the same time in Japans alone, St. Louis received 10,315 half chests; Detroit, 867; Milwaukee, 3,653; Dubuque, 994; Canada, 13,820; Boston, 5,996. The New York figures are not given. We also print from this circular the following interesting statement relative to the movement of Japan teas from June 1 to Dec. 1.

Receipts at New York, including lots transshipped to Canada and Boston, deducting
lots transshipped to Chicago.
Receipts at San Francisco, deducting lots
merely transshipped to interior points.
Receipts at Chicago (threat imports only).
Receipts at Different imports only).
Receipts at Detroit (direct imports only).
Receipts at Dubuque (direct imports only).
Receipts at Dubuque (direct imports only).
Overland receipts, Canada.
Overland receipts, Boston.
Stock in first hands, June 1, New York.
Stock in first hands, June 1, Chicago...
Stock in first hands, June 1, San Francisco,

Stock in first hands, New York, 

Apparent consumption in United States and Canada for 6 months ending Dec. 1, 1874...

With reference to distribution, the circular We would say that 100,000 half chests is a le mate of the quantity of all kinds distributed by Chimate of the quantry of an kinds distributed by Chi-cago jobbers to the country trade. Milwaukee distri-butions will foot up 20,000 half chests. Cincinnati re-ceived in total, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1874, 18,019 half chests, against 15,121 in the year ending Septem-ber, 1873, and 17,782 in 1872. St. Louis has received for 11 months ending Dec. 1, 1874, 33,678 pack-ages (about 9,000 half chests were teas (mostly Japans) consigned by San Francisco firms, and in part sold to nsigned by San Francisco firms, and in part sold to Ohio and Indiana jobbers), as against 15,000 to 17,00

Such figures as these speak volumes for the mporting business of Chicago, not alone as compared with the interior cities, but even with the great Eastern ports like New York and Boston. They show that Chicago is not only the shipper and distributor of the cereal products, pork, beef, and lumber of the West. but is rapidly growing to be the great distribstamp have found out the same thing. Afcld, 66 8-4c for new, and 72 8-4c seller May.

cld, 66 8-4c for new, and 72 8-4c seller May.

fairs have now reached a crisis. The Presiupon the property of the whole people. This
sufficient to account for the hue and cry of
have some knowledge of the subjects upon
have some knowledge of the subjects upon
have some knowledge of the subjects upon
which they are legislating, and the probable,

profit that has been proposed since the new tions in appraisals, and the attempt practical workings of their attempts at legis-Chicago merchants to resume their purchases in New York, This assumption of municipal debts by the instead of boldly entering the New York mar-State involves, of course, a complete disruption of the present Constitution. It must be their own grounds. The first attempt was made through the insurance companies to break down the credit of Chicago merchants. This failed, and now comes the hue and cry another authorizing this assumption of the of undervaluations in appraisal. This will also fail. If New York has no better argument to offer for the repeal of the law making Chicago a port of entry than this miserabl subterfuge, by which it seeks to increase its own profits by reducing the profits of Chicago, it might as well save its labor.

THE CITY JUSTICES. The terms of office of the fifteen Justices of the Peace of this city expire in April, 1875, several instances, as in Chicago, the maxi- and the Judges of the Courts will meet in January to nominate a list of persons from which list the Governor will make his selections. Already the rush for these offices has begun. There is hardly a business man in the city who is not daily importuned by candidates demanding letters and recommenda cities, towns, and school districts which tions to the Judges. It would seem that have not their full measure of debt every person defeated in his aspirations for ments has now concluded to be a Justice of the Peace, regardless of all consideration of fitness or qualification. The present Justices are: South Division, N. B. Boyden, Calvin De Wolf, J. C. Haines, Charles Daggett, S. C. Hinsdale; West Division, Daniel Scully, H. S. Austin, David Walsh, A. the City of Chicago. It would make the people of Winnebago County pay for building Division, Hank Kaufmann, Thomas Cannon, Francis Roelle, P. L. Hawkinson, and R. C. Hammill. All of these, we suppose, are candidates for reappointment. It is reasonable to presume that the Judges will recommend all those of the present Board who are really fit for the office for reappointment, so that the number of vacancies will not exceed one for each thirty outside candidates. The majority of the present Justices are respectable officers, and, while the Judges may reasonably recommend changes, they will not certainly do so for the mere sake of giving places to local bummers, or professional politicians, or importunate applicants whose

chief claim is impecuniosity. The object of placing the appointment of these Justices in the hands of the Governor. and of having the Governor advised in th matter by the Judges, was that the latter, be ing free of all political or partisan feeling, and above all obligations to petty politicians could really consult the general good by ex cluding all persons whose character, educa tion, personal habits, and previous occupations and associations disqualified them from a respectable discharge of their duties. This is what the law expected, and what the public expects of the Judges in their action on this matter. The Board of Justices should be improved and not lowered; changes, when needed, should be made fearlessly, and new men should always be selected with a view to elevate the character of the whole Board of Justices. In throwing out the weeds, it does not follow that other weeds should be introduced. No consideration of politics should enter into this selection of Justices : honesty. fitness, and personal respectability should

BUNGLING LEGISLATION. A fine specimen of bungling legislation is furnished in Sec. 21 of Chap. 69 of HURD's Statutes, relating to injunctions. It is proper to say, however, that Mr. HURD is not responsible for the botch-work to which we refer. The Supreme Court had held that an appeal upon a bill filed for an injunction did not of itself operate to continue the injunction. Accordingly, the Legislature attempted to remedy the difficulty, and by the section referred to provided that no appeal from a decree dissolving an injunction should have the "Protectionists," to result in the cessal and stating that there are scarcely any free goods the effect to continue in force the injunction tion of industry, the stagnation of trade, his duty." nless the appeal was prayed for at the entering of the decree. And the Court allowing the same should so order: or, unless the party praying the appeal should, within ten days after appeal is allowed, procure from the Supreme which at the port of Chicago will surprise the | Court if in session, or a Judge thereof if in general reader. The receipts of Rio coffee via vacation, an order directing that the appeal should have the effect to continue such injunction in force, and that no such order shall be granted except for good cause appearing in the record. The clumsiness and the absurdity of this

statute becomes apparent when it is remembered that it is frequently utterly impossible to procure a record within ten days after the appeal is allowed. The appeal is praved for and allowed at the time of the rendition of the decree. Time is then given to file the appeal bond and the bill of exceptions, usually from thirty to sixty days. The appeal is not perfected until the bond is filed, and the record cannot be made up until after the bond and bill of exceptions are both filed and allowed, and then they are both copied into the record. The application to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof in vacation, must be based upon the record, and, although the appellant may be allowed sixty days from the time the appeal is allowed in which to file his bill of exceptions and bond, he is required by this blundering statute to make his application, and this, too, upon the record, for a continuance of the injunction ten days after the appeal is allowed, and fifty days before he is required to file the papers from which the record is made. But the statute provides that the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, may, for good cause, extend the time for procuring such order. Until the appeal is perfected, there is nothing upon which that Court can act. The cause is not before them. It is still pending in the Court below, and it is well settled that a Judge of the Supreme Court cannot grant an injunction in a cause pending in the Circuit. The application for an extension should be made before the ten days have elapsed, for the Court would hesitate before extending time which had already expired. It may be urged that, after the appeal is perfected, the Judge in vacation may grant the injunction as an original process in that Court, but it is a very serious question whether the section quoted does not limit the powers of a Judge in vacation to the particular cases therein mentioned, and thu leave the appellant entirely without remedy.

All trouble would have been avoided had the statute provided for the application a certain number of days after the filing of the appeal bond and the bill of exceptions, or certificate of evidence. As it now stands, it is simply absurd, inasmuch as it requires that the application shall be made upon the record weeks before the party taking the appeal can

be required to complete the record. Much is needed in the way of "Law Re form," but, until law-makers can be reformed

lation, we need not look for anything very beneficial from them in the way of " Law Reform."

THE BOSTON BOY-BUTCHER. There will be avery general acquiescence in

the verdict of the jury and the promulgation of the death sentence upon the monster, JESSE POMEROY, the Boston boy-butcher whose atrociously cruel acts are well known. During the last two or three years he has murdered several children under circumstances of the most fiendish character. His system was to entice a child away to some secluded spot, and then torture it with a knife. cutting and slashing it in the most fearful manner before putting it to death. The fiend fairly reveled in the sufferings of his victims, and the sight of blood gave him the highest rapture. When arrested, he made no concealment of his crimes, but boasted of them, took delight in recounting the struggles of his victims, and coolly informed the authorities that if they wanted him to stop killing children they must keep the children away from him, as he could not help torturing and killing them.

The defense, of course, was insanity, and for once, at least, there is room for congratulation that this common excuse of the murderer has failed. There has been much discussion on this case, and many learned articles have been written to account for the physical and psychological traits of this boy. The doctors and superintendents of insane institutions and the psychologists have given us many learned opinions as to his mental and moral eccentricities. All this time, however, the boy kept on with his killing and torturing, and no child was safe. At last people grew tired of learned treatises on the why and wherefore of the fiend's cruelties. Children were being murdered and the murderer was at large. People rebuked the authorities, and more than one communication appeared in the public prints written by indignant parents, who warned the authorities that, unless something was done, they would kill the fiend as they would a mad dog. It had become a per cent upon the amount of the judgmen question of the protection of their children where the appeal was vexations or taken for a from an irresponsible monster. The authorities at last apprehended him. There was no question as to his crimes. He had admitted nem himself repeatedly. The sentence of eath has been pronounced, and it is in every way a righteous one. It protects the comnunity from a monster whose mania would have gone on increasing in virulence. It is be simply reversed or adirmed. This suggest humane to the monster himself to get him out of the world. If he is not morally responsible, then he is better off in the other world than in this. Although it cannot retore the innocent lives he has sacrificed, it protects others. His case is exactly analagous that of a mad dog at large. Kill the dog first, and then discuss the peculiarities and results of his rabies. Hang this boy-monster first, and there will be plenty of time to dis- case on which to base the instruction complained cuss his rabies.

THE PROSPERITY OF GERMANY.

Germany has a low tariff. Comparatively few imports are taxed at all. Of those which are, only a small proportion pay as much as 15 per cent. The average rate of duty is from 5 to 10 per cent. The country has re- higher Court to review." It is certainly canou cently waged two great wars and one little one, at an enormous expenditure of blood and money. Every German, during at least three years of his life, just as he is emerging into manhood, is withdrawn from productive industry by enforced service in the army. The nation is exposed to tremendous competition in the race for industrial supremacy. England and Belgium disputes with her in the markets of the world, so far as her heavier products are concerned, and France, Switzerland, and Italy vies with her in all the finer fabrics and works of art. Such a state of things ought, in obedience to all the laws laid gown by not agree with this theory, which is bad, very bad, for the theory. Germany, despite all these drawbacks, is prosperous. She is so because the lowness of her tariff allows her

juggling tricks with her trade. The cost of living has increased in conse uence of the late war with France, but not proportion to the increase of her wealth. Food, clothing, and shelter, are all much higher than they were five years ago. A striking proof of this is found in the fact that the Prussian Government has voluntarily

to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the

dearest, and because her currency is at par

with the best in the world, and she plays no

raised the pay of its employes 30 per cent. Domestic industry has more than kept pace with this advance in the cost of the prime elements of production. In Stuttgart, the manufacture of jute has been begun, and the export of the article has doubled within a year. The whole province shows increased activity and prosperity. The United States Consul at Stettin writes: "Substantial signs of improvement are everywhere to be seen. Commerce is flourishing, manufactories thriving. New steamship lines are being started, new railroads constructed, new mercantile houses springing into existence." The whole body of American Consuls in Germany testify in the same strain. This must be very painful to the "Protectionists" of America. They might supply each Consul with a copy of Carey's complete works on political economy, and send a supplementary caution to each not to write any more reports until a very novel view of the objects and purpor the Empire was providentially wretched.

The foreign trade of Germany shows a like prosperity. It has not only increased in the old channels, but it has struck out new ones of its own. Our Consuls are here, again, unanimous. Corroborative testimony can be brought from other sources. BRADLAUGH said, in his lecture before the Sunday-Lecture Society, that German manufactures were driving British wares out of British markets. and that locomotives made in Germany or Belgium were running on English as well as Russian railways. About four months ago the three great reviews of London sounded a ceive the President. Instead of exchange the ceive the president. simultaneous alarm that Germans were dis-placing Englishmen in the command of the to bayberry snuff, hoarhound-candy, flasses world's trade. All these facts speak for them-poultices, and goose-oil. By a mournful call elves. They show that a country with free trade and sound currency can build up a gigantic industry at the very doors of the nanufacturing power before which our 'protected" industries, 3,000 miles away, remble and totter, and cry for bounties of 10 to 50 per cent to be levied upon and colected from the consumers of their protected

The annual cutlers' feast at Sheffield, Eng., appened to fall this year upon Thanksgiving Day, and it still further happened that Minister CHENCK was present, and was called upon to respond to the toast proposed by Lord Hough-ron: "The United States of America." The response was in excellent humor, and was re-ceived with relish. Among the reasons advanced by the speaker for the closest possible friendly

intercourse was the fact, appreciable the keep blades of Sheffield, that the of imports and exports with the States on the part of Great Britain amount States on the part of Green. Strain amount-ed to £105,000,000 sterling, being one-sixth of her aggregate trade with the whole world. In addition to this, he urged the rapid development of the manufacturing in-dustry of the Republic, and invited the man dustry of the Republic centres to do their share toward contrit the Centennial celebration, and advertise wares as they ought to do.

THE CRITIC CRITICISED AND ANSWERED

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuse:
Sin: "Lawyer" admits that in your Supreme Come editorials he comprehends two valuable points: First editorials he comprehends two valuable points: First interest at the rate of 10 per centum per annum should be allowed from the time of the rate of the per centum per annum should be allowed from the time of the rate of the supreme Court to desire the highest control of the Supreme Court to desire the first point of the supreme Court to desire the per control of the supreme Court to desire the supreme Court to the supreme Court the Supreme Court to the evidence. For, if the jury ence, the Judge might as well tri is, if the Judge does not like th new trial until he is satisfied that to go to the Supreme Court.

Chicago, Dec. II.

There are several errors in the above common cation which require correction: 1. No one ever proposed that the judgment should draw interest at 10 per cent. The propo sition was, that in addition to the 6 per cent in terest which the judgment bore, the Court should have the power to affix as a penalty if lay. "Lawyer" says he "comprehends" the 10 per cent interest suggestion as valuable. No such suggestion ever having been made, what

becomes of his comprehension?

2. No one ever proposed that the Court should deliver any opinions orally; but simply when the case did not warrant it, no opinion whatever tion, he says, he "comprehends" as valuable It never having been made, the comprehension

seems to be a little shaky. 3. What he means by saying as a reason for retaining the present clamsy bill of en ceptions, that "cases are as frequent reversed on the evidence failing to sustain the instructions as on the law of the case," is "one of those things no fellsh ever can find out." If there is no evidence in th of, it would be erroneous as matter of law, and very short bill of exceptions would be sufficient to present the fact that there was no evidence

on the point covered by the instruction.
4. He says, "Where error is so limber pervade the whole record, it ought to be le the judgment of the attorney, as now we much of that record it is important for the that errors are so hable to pervade the whole re ord. If the Court persistently errs, or it is upon the admission or exclusion of evidence, proper bill of exceptions would present the for review, and that, too, without taking up a dence, that could be shown without taking upa the evidence. Moreover, in legal theory, wh not rest in the judgment of the attorne preparing it, but in the judgment of the Court whom it is settled. What we ask is, that the judgment of the Court shall be exercised in the

5. "Lawyer" says, in speaking of the mstru tions, "His instructions are given in writing must be sound if the Judge don Are erroneous guilty of a breach of duty ought to impeached. We meekly suggest that such pan ishment would be too severe, and would be dis posed to treat the giving of an erroneous in struction as a mistake as to the law rather than

a breach of duty.
6. "Lawyer" asserts "most positively the wherever a case is appealed it is only after Judge below has had an opportunity to delibe ately review the verdict and law, and, on her ing the attorneys, has refused a new the This is indeed a discovery. The profession and the general public will be delighted to lear that no appeal can be taken to the Suprem Court until after judgment is rendered, and the no judgment will be rendered upon the verde of a jury, pending a motion for new trial, untiafter the decision of the motion. What ware troubled to discover is, what on earth a this has to do with the manner in which a bill o

exceptions should be prepared.
7. Lastly, "Lawyer" declares, "Asit is, if the Judge does not like the verdice, he grants a ne trial, until he is satisfied that the case is all right to go to the Supreme Court." What does ou correspondent mean by this? Does he mes that the Court below is to keep on granting ne trials until there are errors enough in the recon to revise the judgment, and that then "the cas is all right to go to the Supreme Court," or the he will continue to grant new trials until that are no errors in the record? We sugge that if there are no errors in the record, it case ought not to go to the Supreme Cour. Such a case would be "all wrong" to go to the Supreme Court, instead of "all right." The the Court below grants new trials in order to get cases "all right to go to the Supreme Court,"

It is rather refreshing to ordinary mortals t feel that extraordinary mortals are not exem from the minor ills of life, but must end if them in equal degree with the consolation they cannot purchase exemption from them and ward them off with all the proclamations of dere they may issue. When King Kalakata strend in Wards 18 and 18 a rived in Washington his Royal throat was sort his Royal eyes were running; his Royal nose stuffed up; and he talked the Sandwich Island lingo to a shocking manner for a King. It say natural, therefore, that King Kalakava, when he cidence, the President was unable to receive Im KALAKAUA, for the Republican throat was sore; the Republican eyes were running; the Republican nose was stuffed up; and he talked Repub lican English in a most shocking manner for a President. This liability of Kings and magnates to little vexations brings them on a jews with the common herd. When King and Com-moner can both take colds in the head, and a flea can browse on a Queen with the same imdistance between them merely convent

Miss KATE FIELD has been voluming terviewed by the Graphic. It is not clear that her doubt on the stage was a marked succession Her critics in the gentlest language tail ber was a dismal sort of success, if any. But ho can their judgment be relied upon? The best them said she was "a New Lugland girl of free

physique." whereas, according to who ought to know something about not. Says she: "My father was mother Philadelphian, and I was Louis." This is a little worse than L letter to MURRAY, his publisher, in plains that an edition of his poem published "at Albany, near Was

America." Mr. BEECHER preached Friday nig subject of "Heaven," which he mething more than a mere pla into from being burned; more than refuge from the inquietudes and dist this life. That idea ought scarcely our heads." It probably did not en BEECHER'S when he "even wished

PERSONAL.

Gen. Banks is going to lecture on

Alger's " Life of Edwin Forrest " in six months. Don A. Pardee, nominated as Dis

of Louisians, was originally from Oh Victor Hugo recently walked bare funeral procession a distance of 5 mi The Mormon Bishop, John Sha elected a Director of the Union Paci The Tichborne claimant is shrink row compass, and can move about it

Senator Buckingham, of Connec sick. He has been, but that is a

pr. Underwood, the well-known died at Saratoga yesterday from he he lungs. Dr. Huntington, elected Bishop of native of Lowell, and a graduate of

the class of '59.

H. H. McCormick, Speaker of the Pe House of Representatives, is stopp Sherman House. The Davenpert (Ia.) Gazette save ti

Poster only wanted a complimentary the Iowa Episcopate.

The Hon, C. A. Walker, wife, and have taken up quarters at St. Caro Hotel for the winter.

Schuyler Colfax will lecture in Chic 12th of January. Carpenter & Shell lucky ones who have engaged him. Gen. Longstreet is in very bad h

right leg is crippled by disease, and ings have left their marks upon his fa Whooping-cough still rages with f among infants. Gen. T. Taylor, of died of it last week at the tender age Powers' bust of Whittier is expected by the end of the mouth. Senator the first subscriber to the fund for

Ne rly 40,000,000 of people celebrate giving-Day, forgetful that the sof Private Dulzell had not been anno Wouldn't the King of the Sandwich

glad to get \$25,000 and dispense with erument reception at an expense of Boston Post. The Empress of Russia was imprud to take cold in England, and then se Botkin, without proper fear that he m

quietus make." Prince Bismarck does not invite Ultr cialists, or Polish members of th Parliament to his soirces any more. -but they never came.

Lord Derby, while suffering from stack of gout, composed his famous of Momer's Iliad. Now Disraeli has The Rev. Talmage said the other d

theatre was the vestibule of h L It is, then, that vulgar people should wonde h—I Mass Neilson got so many diamou Dr. Peter Gonsoius, of Texas. ag

married s.x young girls in his day, and eight children still living. What a State it would have been had Dr. I Mendelseohn's wedding march h formed at Berlin by the marriage of great-grandson of the great grand con banker's daughter. Value of central

and dowry not stated. Mr. Skillings, of West Goreham, Into his own chicken-coop, a few n just for fun. One quiet citizen has over weighted, while another tries to

that he has had small-pox. James C. Dow, elected to the Neva lature by the approving Democrats of cannot hold office. He challenged I Denver to tight a duel, and is ther qualified. Dow's flat this time.

The President telegraphed Gen. S viting him to come to Washington and the entertainment of King Kalakar Sherman has accepted the invitation, that he would be there on Wednesday Gov. Dix is sitting for a portrait which hung in the Council Chamber at Albar making his eve wear that same stern. expression which is peculiar to it about to deprive a snipe of his life. a

pavers of Albany are delighted. In Detroit the S. F. T. P. O. C. T. distinctly organized, though it works force. One Wilkes began to pound because they stuck in the mire, and wa by two farmers. When he recovered hess his load of wood was buried in and so was he.

Yoshida Vuvonam, Japanese Minist in this city yesterday on his way to Wa He was accompanied by his wife and Messrs. Toshiro and Asada, two nobles, were also in the party. During they made their headquarters at Hotel, and left again at 5:15 p. m. by burg & Fort Wayne Railroad.

The election of the Boston Scho mrs to-day. The Republicans have se n nomination this time,—Miss Lucret Miss Abby W. May, Mrs. Kate Gang Miss Lucretia Crocker, Miss Lucia M. Mrs. Mary J. Safford Blake, and Mrs. Cheney. In three of the wards the

A young couple in Worcester, Mass. ned and retired to their boarding-bour nidnight came, so did two "peelers. ested the pair, swearing that the man ificate was a forgery. The "happy pent the night in adjoining cells. police officers say it was a mistake. nore irritating than one would think. Hepworth Dixon, when in Johns Vanted a "glarss of ale." In order to te had to write an order to the Com
"a town officer appointed by law to
lons," and the signature went on reco Commissioner's book. "Intoxicating he says, " are classed as poisons, such that and arsone," and " doled out a wetion of this officer, in small quant mach. nuch as deadly nightshade and nux loied out by a London druggist."

Grand Pacyle—C. G. McKnaie, New Y. Mephers, Barakoo; W. H. Carpenter, Mili Y. When, Cleveland; E. M. Taibot, Lefay May Russell, Ottawa, Ont. Pacyle—C. McKnaie, New Y. Marke, Phinadelpha; H. Taylor, Louise Lough, Colambus; M. B. She Cough, Colambus; M. B. She Cough, Colambus; M. B. She Cough, Colambus; J. B. Dunloy, T. Debbitt, New York. Sherner, C. C. Aday Dila; I. M. Harper, Buffaio; C. J. L. M. Lac; H. A. Chaper, New York; William Sare; H. H. S. Goahocton; J. She Dewis, H. H. S. Goahocton; J. She Cough, C. C. Aday Dila; I. M. Harper, Buffaio; C. J. L. M. H. S. Goahocton; J. She Edward, H. M. Shen, M. C. Maron, Language, M. W. Dunsols, Language, M. W. Butsols, La

the fact, appreciable keenly by of Sheffield, that the aggregate ad exports with the United part of Great Britain amountpart of Great Britain amount-00,000 sterling, being one-aggregate trade with the addition to this, he urged In addition to this, he urged pment of the manufacturing in-depublic, and invited the man-chield and other great industrial air share toward contributing to celebration, and advertise their

RITICISED AND ANSWERED.

H. H. McCormick, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Kouse of Representatives, is stopping at the Sherman House. The Davenport (Ia.) Gazette says the Rev. Mr. Poster only wanted a complimentary election to the Iswa Episcopate.

The Hon, C. A. Walker, wife, and daughter, have taken up quarters at St. Caroline's Court Schuyler Colfax will lecture in Chicago on the

feneral procession a distance of 5 miles.

The Mormon Bishop, John Sharp, has been

sleeted a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Tichborne claimant is shrinking to a nar-

row compass, and can move about in an ordinary

Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, is not

sick. He has been, but that is a thing of the

died at Saratoga yesterday from hemorrhage of

pr. Huntington, elected Bishop of Iowa, is a

pative of Lowell, and a graduate of Harvard of

19th of January. Carpenter & Sheldon are the beky ones who have engaged bim. Gen. Longstreet is in very bad health. His right leg is crippled by disease, and his sufferings have left their marks upon his face.

Whooping-cough still rages with fatal effect smong infants. Gen. T. Taylor, of Louisiana, ded of it last week at the tender age of 95. Powers' bust of Whittier is expected in Boston he first subscriber to the fund for its execu-

giving-Day, forgetful that the suppression of Private Dalzell had not been announced offi-

Wouldn't the King of the Sandwich Islands be risd to get \$25,000 and dispense with the Govenument reception at an expense of \$50,000?-

The Empress of Russia was imprudent enough to take cold in England, and then sent for Dr.

the entertainment of King Kalakaua. Gen. Sherman has accepted the invitation, and replied that he would be there on Wednesday morning. Gov. Dix is sitting for a portrait which is to be hung in the Council Chamber at Albany. He is making his eye wear that same stern, unrelenting expression which is peculiar to it when he is

payers of Albany are delighted. In Detroit the S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A. is not distinctly organized, though it works with great force. One Wilkes began to pound his horses because they stuck in the mire, and was observed by two farmers. When he recovered conscious-

shout to deprive a snipe of his life, and the tax-

Yoshida Vuyonam, Japanese Minister, arrived this city vesterday on his way to Washington. le was accompanied by his wife and servants.

Mesers. Toshiro and Asada, two Japanese nobles, were also in the party. During the day her made their headquarters at Skioner's Hotel, and left again at 5:15 p.m. by the Pitts-

burg & Fort Wayne Railroad. The election of the Boston School Board ocun to-day. The Republicans have seven ladies a nomination this time, -Miss Lucretia P. Hale, liss Abby W. May, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, liss Lucretia Crocker, Miss Lucia M. Peabody, irs. Mary J. Safford Blake, and Mrs. Ednah D. heney. In three of the wards there is no op-

and retired to their boarding-house. When addight came, so did two "peelers," who arsted the pair, swearing that the marriage certheste was a forgery. The "happy couple" pent the night in adjoining cells. Now the Nice officers say it was a mistake. Married to Mople will avoid Worcester till after the honey-aton. The bridgeroom says such treatment is for

hore irritating than one would think. Hepworth Dixon, when in Johnsbury, Vt., is had to write an order to the Commissioner, a town officer appointed by law to sell poions," and the signature went on record in the dissioner's book. "Intoxicating drinks," ays, " are classed as poisons, such as laudmm and arsenic," and "doled out at the disand as deadly nightshade and nux vomics are laid out by a London druggist."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

O'ens Pacyle—C. G. McKinzie, New York; J. M. hebra, Baratco; W. H. Carpenter, Milwankee; W. i. Van, Cleveland; E. M. Taibot, Lafayette; E. C. durrd, Logansport; C. L. Sheidon, New York; zha, Rusedi, Ottawa, Ont.

D. Hamilton, Newrik; D. P. Jones, Ottawa; J. J. Karks, Philadelphis; H. Taylor, Lofayette; Immos Lower, Colambus; M. B. Sheidon, Donwis, B. B. Wermott, Dubuque; Isaac V. Holmes, Sant Vernon; J. S. Duniop, Peoria; L. Ebbitt, New York.

Mereron, Green Bay; C. C. Adarus, Indian-bit, L. M. Harper, Buffalo; C. J. L. Meyer, Fond Lee; H. Auteneger, New York; William H. Green, St.; H. R., Coshocton; James Edwards, Boston, Tremont ho sa—J. A. P. Glove, Covington; C. Ody, Indianapolis; P. E. Dunn, New York; J. G. St., Danver; John Claff B, New York; J. W. Gring, Edw. Benney, Edwards, New York; J. G. Benney, Edwards, New York; J. G. St., Danver; John Claff B, New York; J. W. Gring, Edw. Benney, Edwards, New York; J. W. Gring, Edw. Benney, Edwards, New York; M. W. Dusois, Eigin.

THE COUNCIL.

physique." whereas, according to Miss Field, who ought to know something about it, she was not. Says she: "My father was Irish, my Louis." This is a little worse than Lord Byrnon's letter to MCREAY, his publisher, in which he complains that an edition of his poems had been the Standing Committees.

Mr. BERCHER preached Friday night upon the subject of "Heaven," which he thought was The Corporation Counsel Sends in an Opinion on the Fullerton Avenue Sewer.

> The Contract Price Can Be Increased by a Two-thirds Vote.

Alger's "Lafe of Edwin Forrest" will be ready On the Subject of Back-Filling He Is in Grave Doubt.

> The Judiciary Committee Opposed to Hunting After Interest on Deposits.

Wabash Avenue Street Railway.

The Common Council met last evening, President Dixon in the chair.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The first business was the announcement of the appointment of standing committees for the

ensuing year, as follows:
Finance-Heath, Quirk, R. B. Stone, Lynch, Schaff-Railroads-O'Brien, Richardson, Stout, White, Murphy. Judiciary-Richardson, Campbell, Schaffner, Cul-

Fire and Water-Woodman, R. B. Stone, Coey, Mahr, Case.
Schoots-Cleveland, Lynch, T. C. Clarke, Beidy,

Schools-Cieveand, Lynch, T. C. Clarke, Reidy, Case.

Streets and Alleys, South Division—Spalding, R. B. Stone, Warren, Fitzgerald, Foley, Sommers.

Streets and Alleys, West Division—Cullerton, McDonsld, Balley, Woodman, White, Waterman, Campbell, Cleveland, Ryan.

Streets and Alleys, North Division—Lengacher, Corcoren, Dickinson, Mahr, Sweeney.

Whartes and Public Grounds—Warren, Jonas, McClory, Murphy, R. Stone.

Wharting Friencess—Balley, Gunderson, Reidy, Corcoran, Coey.

Fullerton are nue contract, between the city and George F. Norris & Co.

The questions thus submitted are more conveniently discussed in an order a little different from that adopted in those resolutions.

First—No legal objection is found to the validity of said contract. The opinion is therefore given that "said contract is the contract is the contract is concerned."

Second—" Were said Norris & Co. entitled to rely in regard to meterial on the profile furnished by the city as a basis of their bid, so far as the construction of the contract is concerned?"

It is not perceived that there can be any serious doubt on that question. It must be answered in the affirmative, with the qualifications hereinafter stated:

By the requirements of the city charfer, before advertising for proposas, "a plan or profile of the work to be done, accompanied with specifications for doing the same," must "be placed on file in the office of the back filing and set off the remainder as surplus. This seems very like part of the same work, and suggests that it is, assumed, though not expressly work.

In constructing the conduit proper—unless the bed of it be cut with great accuracy—some back-filing is necessary to make a proper ted for the invert. So in constructing the create, and proper ted for the invert. So in constructing the create, and a proper ted for the invert. So in constructing the create, and the surplus are the surplus and the surplus after the completion of action as the provided, is to belong to the contractor, and is to be removed as son as po sible after the completion of action that questions as the surplus and the contractor, and the provided, is to belong to the contractor, and is to be removed as son as po sible after the completion of action and the provided, is to belong to the contractor. The most plaps to a later the completion of action and the provided, is to belong to the contractor.

The surplus earth, not needed to do the back filling, it is provided, is to belong to the contractor.

The surplus earth, poard of Public Works," and must "at all times be open for public inspection," and every bidder is required to fine with his bid a bond that in case the contract be awarded to him he will execute the work according to "the plans and specifications," etc. Accordingly plans and specifications of this work were so filed, and by the express language of the contract these plans and specifications are "made part of this contract," (See line 27 of contract.)

Among these plans is one merchant.

these plans and specifications are "made part of this contract." (See line 27 of contract.)

Among these plans is one marked A, which is a profile of a longitudinal section of the proposed excavation, vertically cut through the whole length of the work, on a plane in the centre of the proposed exevation. That profile purports to show the nature of the material to be excavated.

The first clause of the specifications, under the head "Excavation." is in the following words:

The first clause of the specifications, under the near The first clause of the specifications, under the near the first clause of the material to be excavated, so far as the same could be ascertained from numerous borings made, is shown by the accompanying plan, marked A. But the contractor must take the work at his own risk, with regard to the peculiarities of soil, which may exist at points between, or on the sides of, the borings, By other provisions, this trench was nearly 30 feet deep, 19 feet wide at the bottom, and of greater width nearer the surface.

Of course the cost of the work depends largely upon the quality of the material and the depth at which it is Of course the cost of the work depends largely upon the quality of the material and the depth at which it is found. The risk of caving (and consequent increased cost) depends much upon these conditions.

In the case of Sawyer vs. The City of Chicago, decided in the Supreme Court as part of the business of September term, 1872, the Court says: "The profile exhibiting the work to be done with whatever is represented on it is a part of the contract itself, and must be so construed."

exhibiting the work to be done with whatever is represented on it is a part of the contract itself, and must be so construed."

The profile in this case does not purport to show the points where the borings were made, nor how many borings were made.

By the language of the clause in the specifications, the undertaking of the city and the risk of the contractor are both clearly defined, especially when read in connection with an examination of the profile.

It is plain that by that clause

THE CITY UNDERTAKES AND CONTRACTS

with NOTIE & CO., that borings sufficiently numerous to show the general average of the nature and location of the material to be excavated with substantial accuracy of the interest of the state of the state of the substantial accuracy of the profile. The city warranted the substantial accuracy of the showing of the profile in this regard. But the fact is recognized that in actual excavation peculiarities or eccentricities of the soil, varying from that shown upon the profile, both as to nature and relative depth, at points between the borings, longitudinally or at the side, between the borings, and the proposed wails of the trench, might be encountered which had not been discovered by the borings, though reasonably numerous, and done with skin and accuracy. All risk as to such local peculiarities or eccentricities of oil rest upon the contractors, and this is the only risk they assume. Their risk in this regard is expressly defined and limited by the terms of this clause. With the exception of this clause, thus expressly defined and limited by the terms of this clause. With the exception of this clause, thus expressly defined and limited by the terms of this clause. With the exception of this clause, thus expressly defined and limited by the contractors were entitled to rely upon the exception of this clause, thus expressly defined and limited, the contractors were entitled to rely upon the the soil, varying from that shown upon the profile, both as to nature and relative depth, as ploints between the borings, longitudinally or at the side, between the borings and the proposed wails of the trench, might be encountered which had not been discovered by the borings, and were liable to be undiscovered by the borings, and were liable to be undiscovered by the borings, and were liable to be undiscovered by the borings. All risk as to such local peculiarities or eccentricities of soil reserved and limited by the terms of this clause. With the exception of this clause, thus expressly defined and limited, the contractors were entitled to rely upon the profile as to the nature of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and the determinant of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and risk profile as to the nature of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and risk profile as to the nature of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and risk profile and the profile as to the nature of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and risk profile and the profile as to the nature of the materias to be excavated. Thera—"Are said Norris & Co. under said contract to the surface and risk profile and the p

profile as to the nature of the material to be excavated.

The area of Norris & Co. under said contract bound to do

THE BACK-FILLING

Over the arch of said conduit?"

The sies a question far more difficult to determine—
and one about which after a very therough examination I still remain n great doubt. It is a question very nicely balanced, and upon which cogent reasons can be urged on boun sides.

It is plain that it we scontemplated by both of the contracting parties that this back-fiding was to be done by somebody. It seems also obvious that (by whomsover it was to be done) it was contemplated that it should be so done, and at such times as to keep pass. With the progress of the rest of the work. The surpless with the progress of the rest of the work. The surpless of material not needed for back-fiding and resurpless of material to determine—
and one about which after a very thorough examination
to be a surpless and specifications of his work to be often.
The charter required in such cases that, before advertising for proposals, plans and specifications of his work to be its, and the mode of doing it, should be picted in such cases that, before advertising for proposals, plans and specifications of his work to be its, and the mode of doing it, should be reducted in the making of cins contracts?

The charter required in such cases that, before advertising for proposals, plans and specifications of his work to be its, and the mode of doing it, should be reducted in the mode of this work to be its, and the mode of doing it, should be reducted in the mode of this work to be its, and the mode of doing it, should be reducted i

which have any bearing upon the question, and is in thuse words:

"The said party of the first part" (Norris & Co.) . . . . "agree to consulted, compacte, and put in readmest for use, and so maintain it for one year after such completion, a orick conduct twelve (12) feet in internal diameter in Fullerton avenue, between the North Branch of Chi anolitiver and Lake Michigan, eleven thousand (1,0.0) feet, more or less, and to take the risk of all disturbing causes and obstacles, whether under or above the ground, for the period above mentioned; the said contractors hereby agreeing to turnish all the materials of every kind required in the construction and completion of the work covered by this confract, the compensation for the said materials being included in the sums herein specified as the contract price, and thus also agree to furnish at their own proper cest and expense all machinery, fixtures, structures, and tools of any kind needed or used in cr about the same, and without charge to the city. The

main, case.

Shous—Cleveland, Lynch, T. C. Clarke, Beldy, Consecret and Allay, South Principon—Spliding, R. B. Stour, Warren, Fitzgerald, News, Summers.

Stour, Warren, Fitzgerald, News, Summers.

Streets and Allay, South Principon—Cullerton, McDonald, Balley, Woodman, White, Waterman, Campbell, Balley, Woodman, White, Waterman, Campbell, Cleveland, Ryan.

Streets and Allay, South Principon—Lengacher, Corporate Corporation, South Allay, South Principon—Lengacher, Corporation, Corporation, South Allay, South Principon—Lengacher, Corporation, Corporation, South Principon—Balley, Gunderson, Beldy, Corporation, C

In constructing the conduit proper—unless the bed of it be out with great accuracy—some back-filling is necessary to make a proper bed for the invert. So in constructing the trench, on each side and about the arch must of necessity be filled with earth at least to the level of the top of the external part of the arch—and perhaps to a higher point—in order to keep the arch firmly in its place. It would seem that if the back-filling was not to be done by these contractors, some provision would have been made as to the amount of earth to be put about or on the arch, by these contractors.

If this back-filling was not to be done by these contractors are the filling was not to be done by these contractors do this back-filling in a proper manner, and in apt time for the security of the conduit proper, and for the support and security of the structures used called manholes—yet none such is found in the contract or in the specifications.

The contract to a given specified thing involves the obligation to do everything collateral, incidental, and necessary to the doing of the thing specified. They

specifications.

The contract to a given specified thing involves the obligation to do everything collateral, incidental, and necessary to the doing of the thing specified. They agree to remove "all graveling," etc., before excavation, and to restore it again to as good condition as before the beginning of the work. This cannot be done without the backfilling being done. The back-filling is collateral and necessary to the thing specified. If the objective point of this leading clause in this contract is complete the conduit for the city, then clearly this backfilling is incidental and necessary to the completion of the contract is simply the completion of the contract is simply the completion of the conduit proper, the deing of the backfilling would not be strictly necessary to the accomplishment of that end by the contractors. If the backfilling were different in its nature from the work to be done by this contractor, as the carpenter work in constructing a house is different from the masonry, there would be much force in the suggestion that the conduit proper is the objective point of this contract.

Should a brick and stone mason in general terms contract with a proprietor, furnish the material, and construct for him a trick house of certain dimensions, to be paid therefor a given sum per thousand for brick in the wall, it might well be insisted that by that general term he was not bound to do the carpenter work. But this, it is conceived, results chiefly from the difference in the nature of the two classes of work to be done. In the printed clauses of the contract proper is a clause (provided for all cases of the initial proper is a clause (provided for all cases of the contract proper is a clause (provided for backfilling, or if, on the contrary, all the estimates is inside without including any stillwance for backfilling, and have been accepted by the contractors without dissent

signifing basiness. The contract provides for each of the second second to provide of the work was done as call to provide of the work was done as contract provides for a rectitive of the specification of the provides of the second second to provide of the work was done as the second second to provide of the work was done as the second second to provide of the work was done as the second second to provide of the work was done as the second second to provide of the work was done as the second second to provide of the second to the second secon

Common Counter, with the approval of the asyor, may direct in what maner the controversy shall be adjusted by the Comptroiler.

If it be proposed to adjust such a controversy by granting to the contractors an increase on the price of the whole work over their contract price, that mode of adjustment would be equivalent to the rescinding of the present contract and the making of another. This would be a substantial violation of that part of the charter which requires work of this magnitude to be let to the lowest bidder, unless done by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen. But there is a provision on page 469, Tuley Laws and Ordinances, which enacts that "such contract may be extend into by the proper officer without advertising for bids by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected,"

It will be seen, therefore, in the case supposed, the Common Council have the Lawful power, by resolution

price, that can only be done lawfully by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected.

If it to really true, as alleged, that these contractors have just ground of complant against the city on account of a substantial inaccuracy in the profile as to the nature of the material (not within the risk taken by the contractors, as above explained), prudence would seem to dictate that the city should adjust the matter of the work already done, if practicable, by an allowance to the contractors of a reasonable compensation for the proper expense of doing the same, and that the remainder of the work be re-let, taking good care, in that case, to impose all the risk as to the nature of the material upon the contractor, and providing expressly for the doing of the back-filling, and the proper restoration of the street by the contractors in every respect.

the proper restoration of the street by the contractors in every respect.

This suggestion is the more readily made as that course could not possibly do any wrong or injustice to either party to the contrary, and would effectually dispose of the evened question of the law as to this back-filling, and of a probabily exceed question of fact as to the degree of inaccuracy in the profile.

If, however, it is thought more to the interests of the city to adjust the whole matter by granting to these contractors an increase over their contract price, and have them finish the work under the present contract-monodified—to cover these matters in controversy. That can be done by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected. All of which is respectfully submitted by

Counsel to the Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An order was passed directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for widening Fourteenth street, between Clark and State

A communication from Dr. Piper relative to a A communication from Dr. Piper relative to the chemical preparation for rendering shingles and boards fire-proof, was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

An order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an ordinance for filling, curbing, and paving Western avenue from Madison street to Twelfth street, was referred to that Board.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

The Committee on Judiciary reported on the following resolution offered by Ald. Campbell:

"WHERELS, At the late election the City Treasurer pletiged the people that if elected he would pay over to the city any and all interest that might be allowed on the city deposits by the banks where such deposits are kept; and

"WHEREAS, Up to the present time no interest has been so paid over to the city by the said Treasurer; therefore, the it "Resolved, That a special committee of three be ap-"Resolved. That a special committee of three be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what urrangements can be made with one or more banks; what interest can be procured for the city on the daily balances, as provided in Secs. 18 and 19, Chap. V., Revised Ordinances, and report to this Council at their earliest convenience."

Your Committee having had the same under advisement, respectfully report, that, in view of the city's experience with a recent defaulting Treasurer, they do not feel authorized in recommending that interest be insisted on upon the city's daily balances. They, therefore, recommend that said resolution be placed on the.

E. F. CULLERGE.

The report was ordered laid over and pub-

The report was ordered laid over and published.

THE WABASH AVENUE RAILWAY.

Under the head of undurined business the Council took up the Wabash Avenue Street their superior knowledge and possessions, and

hold word among all classes of American students and readers. His Frithiof's Saga, of which the old English translation, long out of print, could only be found in the library of some collector of rare books, was a valuable addition to English literature. His Faust found a host of admirers, and his other and lighter works and his letters from the various lands he had visited have made him seem like a familiar friend to a arge proportion of the reading public. Ween he came upon the platform last evening

was not like greeting a stranger, and the

eler and scholar won the attention of the audience before he commenced speaking. His voice is clear and pleasant, and so finely modulated that without the least appearance of effort it was perfectly audible in every part of the room. He scarcely referred to his notes, which were before him, but continued to the end speaking upon a subject in which his interest was evi-AN INCREASE OVER THEIR CONTRACT PRICE for building said counts?

The rule answer to this question depends entirely upon the facts of the case. It is not havful for the Comment Council merely of their own free will to grant to a contractor an increase over his contract price for his work. It is not havful for them to give away the public money metely because they may desire or choose to do so.

If it be true, however, as claimed by these contractors, that the nature of the material to be excavated turns out to be materially different from what these contractors had a right to rely on, from the statements of the specifications and the showing of the prohibit of the specifications and the showing of the prohibit of him it ceased to be mythical.

> nandem and Nephite, —e looking intelligent and cultured; she as independent as a voter and as self-possessed as a Judge. He spoke also of other statues, and of the honor paid to woman under Egyptian rule. "Nowhere else in the world is the Past so near" as in Egypt, was the deciration of the posterior of the posterior of the posterior. tion of the speaker. The imprints of the foot-steps of the men who had come the sacred effi-gies of the gods to burial were still seen when those tombs, inclosed in masses of basalt, and hived beneath desert sands, were opened by those in search of Egyptian history and remains. He spoke of the arcs and sciences Egypt taught other nations, and that while we looked toward Greece as the originator of art, and Palestine of guarantee ideal religious that Forsh was the method: oure, ideal religion, that Egypt was the mother proved how far she had advanced, and this not at the date usually ascribed to her, but in the earlier dynasties. Egypt, as represented by Bayard Taylor, would seem to have only fulfilled the usual destiny of nations. First to have been independent, earnest, seeking the truth, growing in every way, in art, science, and general cutture, until the invasion and reign of the Snepherd Kings. Then came a period of political greatness, followed by their overthrow, and a strong conservatism upon the part of the reinstated people. Art, however, had culminated and was declining, while luxury had taken its place. proved how far she had advanced, and this not place.
> The old Egyptian art, however, was no crude

> The old Egyptian art, however, was no crude development, but wonderful in its reality. It sought only to express the truth, while Greek art simed at something higher, and produced ideal beauty. The religion of the priests was a peculiarly pure ideal religion, with all the germs of the Hebrew faith. Moses was brought up by the priesthood, and among them learned those peculiar tenets which they kept sacred, and did not teach to the common people. The lecturer translated some verses found upon a tablet which was deducated to Thothmes, and which was a song of welcome to that King worshiped, as the Egyptian Kings still were while living, as divine. Rector Morgan, the renowned elecutionist of St. Thomas Church, New York, never read the Psalms with more effect than did Mr. Taylor the translation of these verses, and to one not very well acmore effect than did Mr. Laylor the translation of these verses, and to one not very well acquainted with the productions of David, they might easily have passed for a portion of them. This song to Thothmes, however, was written 1,600 years before David's time. He also translated other ancient Egyptian inscriptions so like in character to the Hebrew translations with which modern Christendon is familiar, that one which modern Christendom is familiar, that one which modern Christendon is familiar, that one might easily exclaim, there is nothing new under the sun, and easily fancy the idspired writings would in the end prove plagiarisms. "I am that I am." "Trough my love have I drawn near to God. I have given bread to him that was hungry, drick to him that thirsteth, and help to him that was abandoned." "I am he who is, has been, and evermore shall be." "There was love in heaven on the day ne was

and help to him that was anothered.

"There was joy in heaven on the day ne was born." "She is, verily, a collection of evil, a sack filled with contention." And of a drunkard, "Thou art as a house empty of bread, as a sanctracy destitute of its God."

There certainly is a very strong resemblance to these old translations from Egyption papyrit to sontences with which we are all conversaus in a certain King James' translation. In fact Bayard Taylor proved that the Mossie law and religion were copied from the laws and theology of the ancient Egyptian priests, and that from them Abraham obtained the rise of circumcision. He defined having found the letters that passed between Potiphar's wife and Joseph, and assented that if he had, in the view of recent events, he certainly should not publish them.

He said that the Egyptians grew weary of well-doing and improvement, and so reseed to enjoy

had progresson since that time, especially as re-garded civil government, and proved that the Christian religion was merely the eliminating that of Exypt from its grosser portions as under-stood by the people. To the priest, the sun, the sacred buil, and the sacred cow were but sym-bols of higher ideals. Still, while he admitted that the world was improving and growing in knowledge he still seemed to acknowledge that knowledge, he still seemed to acknowledge that religion had reached its highest altitude, its most perfect form, so that those terrible, philosophiand scientific materializers must occupy

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MUSEUM. Last evening the Museum was opened to the public, and entered upon what everybody will unite in boning will be a career of popularity and prosperity. The building internally wore a holiday appearance, being festooned with evergreens, and smiling and blushing with conscious pride in a coat of fresh paint. In fact there was every appearance of active enterprise about the place, and of a serious intention of making the best of it. The auditorium and museum were thrown open together, and the gentlemen in the audience at least had an opportunity to inspect the solid curiosities above instead of the liquid below. Hence the Museum may be said to subserve a highly moral purpose.

The dramatic entertainment under the man-

agement of Mr. Bisisdell was well patronized.

The house, rejuvenated and adorned, was filled

beyond its seating capacity at an early hour, and that legend dear to the Treasurer, "Standingroom only," was hung out without checking the ndux. The piece of the evening was John Brougham's farcical comedy, "Romance and Reality." The most sausfactory comment upon t would be that it is Broughamesque. It is twoind be that it is Brougnamesque. It re-funny without being by any combination of cir-cums ances possible; and highly enjoyable without for one moment reflecting any passe of human experience. It constants sallies of the brightest sort—one of the speeches being worthy of long life and universal credit. It is that in which Mr. Souff declares that he does not like to got up until the ward that here thereprehars and a real the condeclares that he does not like to get up until the world had been thoroughly arred; until the call had been taken off the morning, in fact. There are several of such quaint and pithy bits of humor to commend the piece, and one or two v-ry comical situations, but these savor of the farce rather than comedy in the true sense of the word. The audience, however, came with the kindest mentions. It evidently menut to give the old favorities a warm and hearty reception, and each one, John Dillon, Russell Soggs, John Webster, Reed, and, above all, Mrs. Myers, received such evidences of good-will as put the house and the actors on the most pleasant footing. Mrs. Myers was the repleasant footing. Mrs. Myers was the re-cipient of a very handsome basket of flowers and a round of applause which threatened indefinits extension. If course the was very fairly acted in every particular. If course the piece cting having lost none of its excellence, or his opularity a jot or tittle of its strength. Of popularity a jot or tittle of its strength. Of course Mr. Soggs played the part of Asper Manly, an old man, with great effect, because such parts, no matter how different, Mr. Soggs always did play well; and of course, also, Mrs. Myers was as pleasing and graceful as ever. Mr. Webster was agreeable and natt, and Miss McHenry lively and vociferous. Everybody being in good humor, the opening night was an unalloyed success. There are one or two strangers in the company who appeared or two strangers in the company who appeared to good advantage, and who will perhaps become as great favorites as those who are now better known.

and the improvement of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the committee of the German states are presented in the work of the Committee of the German states are presented in the comm McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Booth commenced his engagement at Mcate interest with which the people of Chicago cherish the name of this illustrious artist, and in the dullest season hasten to view and criticise his performance as a duty and a de-

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Hooley's Theatre last evening, with the real strength of the company in the cast. It is retty piece, if not a popular one. Its high and its philosophy clear, if cynical. While humanity is not deified, vice is not idealized, nor is the cowardice upon which the interest turns held up for palliation, still less for applause. We prefer to speak hereafter upon the merits of the piece, as well as of the acting. It is often com-plained that until a second or third performance the artists have been able to convey but a fragment of their meaning in their parts, and tha criticism is consequently based upon insufficient data. The verdict upon the first representation of oats. The venter upon the first representation of "Clouds," however, would be favorable. Mr. O'Neil gives satisfaction; Mr. Buckley, more than satisfaction; and Miss Hawtonne and Miss Marsh heart-pictures not to be carelessly analyzed. The dressing and mounting of the processor avoidant. piece are excellent.

CRANE'S BENEFIT comes off Saturday. Everybody likes Crane. Indeed, for his benefit he should give an act of 'Everybody's Friend," in order to show everybody that he appreciates his position with the public-a position, by the way, which he owes less to his admirable professional capabilities than to his personal qualities. The former have been in a measure immortalized by Gentile in photographs, to the number of a dozen. Crane lawyers, each with an individual eccen Richard, are all preserved, and well done a

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Shoux City, Ia., Dec. 14.—Quite a serious rul away occurred here yesterday. Mr. J. Eiliott, a prominent citizen of Elliott Creek, came to town with a pair of unbroken colts, and, while driving about the city, the colts took fright and tax away, throwing Elliott out, but, before do sway, throwing Enter the team was caught and Ellic started for home, about 10 miles away. He is good but a short distance when the colts becaumnangeable and commenced running aga Turning from the road into the open prair they capsized the wagon, throwing Elliott on hislocating his shoulder and hip, cutting his nead and face badly, and doing him other inju Medical aid was summoned from the city, and the doctors say he is badly, though not fatally injured. One of the colts fell and broke his neck.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 14. - While Mrs. Mackey, of New Paris, O., was sitting in a buggy at the corner of Fifth and Noble streets, in this place, this evening, the horse became frightened and started to run. She jumped from the buggy into an opening in a sewer, hadly lacerating her ankle on the curbstone, and severely fracturing her leg.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 14.—Our lakes froze over Friday night, about a week later than usual, but the ice is quite thin on part of them yet. This

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE AND DROWNED.

on Lase Mendota, about a mile from shore, and was drowned in 50 feet of water, sinking almost immediate's to the bottom. His boig was re-covered with grappling hooks. Gen. Ed Bryend broke through the ice on Lake Monona while walking across, but, being a good swimmer, and having had experience in like situations, extri-cated onwelf.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED. New York, Dec. 14.-The five children of John Datterich, ranging in age from 6 to 16 years were drowned yesterday while amusing them selves on a sled in a pond near their parents residence at Preakness, N. J.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

New York, Dec. 14.—The steamship August Andre, from Antwerp, went asnore on Romes Shoal last night, and lies in a dangerous position. Her passengers have been brought to

THE CAPTIVE ZELDER GIRLS. Sr. Louis, Dec. 14.—The Globe's Topeki (Kan.) special says information has been re-Wichita, that the Zelder (German) girls, sisten of the two little ones recently rescued from the Indians, are in the hands of White Bird's ban-of Chevennes, and a scout been sent to White Bird's camp to treat for the release of the

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, Dec. 14.-Steamships Parthis an Celtic, from New York, have arrived out. New York, Dec. 14.—Arrived—Steamship California, from Glasgow; Republic, from

IN MEMORIAM.

Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuns.

Milwaukee, W.s., Dec. 14.—The Hon. Will field Smith to-day handed to Judge Maun, of the County Court, the resolutions lately adopted in memory of the deceased United States Judge, A. G. Miller, making a speech suitable to the occasion. His Honor replied in fitting terms and ordered the resolutions spread on the record

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in med-cal science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calonel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the com-

mon herbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered lor of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow comprincipal office, corner Sixth and Archests., Philadel-phia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 25

SHAWIS.

GREAT BARGAINS

84 & 86 State-st.,

of Shawls before the season closes, have made the following reduction in prices:

BEAVER SHAWLS, Reduced from \$10 to \$7. BEAVER SHAWLS,

BEAVER SHAWLS. Reduced from \$24 to \$18 INDIA STRIPE SHAWLS,

Reduced from \$16 to \$12.

Reduced from \$12 to \$8. OTTOMAN SHAWLS, Reduced from \$6 to 3.50. PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS,

Reduced from \$10 to \$7.50.

SINGLE BROCHE SHAWLS, Reduced from \$25 to \$18. HEAVY BLANKET BROCKE DO .. Reduced from \$22 to \$13.

These reductions are all genuine, since we are determined to put these goods into money at any sacrifice. SAVINGS BANK.

Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics'



THE BUSINESS OF THIS COR-PORATION is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savings Deposits and Funds for Investment. No commercial or general banking business transacted. SUMS AS SMALL AS ONE DOL-LAR received from any person, and a bank book furnished. MARRIED WOMEN and minor

children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is paid on sums of

One Dollar or more. THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST their savings upon real estate seeurity at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT

CERTIFICATES. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

MUSICAL. Musical Presents LYON & HEALY, State and Monros-ats., beg to an-nounce that they have imported, expressly for their own Reliday Trade, an exceptionally choice assertment of Swiss.

something more than a mere place to escape into from being burned; more than a place of refuge from the inquietudes and disturbances of this life. That idea ought scarcely to enter into our heads." It probably did not enter into Mr. BEECHER's when he "even wished that he were PERSONAL. Gen. Banks is going to lecture on "The Duty pon A. Pardee, nominated as District Judge of Louisiana, was originally from Ohio.
Victor Hugo recently walked bareheaded in a

Philadelphian, and I was born in St.

ablished "at Albany, near Washington, in

ral errors in the above communi-

at at 10 per cent. The propoin addition to the 6 per cent in be judgment bore, the Court power to affix as a penalty 10 the amount of the judgment I was vexations or taken for de says he "comprehends" the 10 st suggestion as valuable. No ever having been made, what comprehension? proposed that the Court should

mons orally; but simply where warrant it, no opinion wintever red. That the judgment should used or adirmed. This suggestation would be supported in the comprehension tile shaky.

means by eaving as a reason he present clumsy bill of excases are as frequent on the evidence failing the tructions as on the law of the ictions as on the law of the

orally; but simply where

those things no fellsh ever o base the instruction complained roncous as matter of law, and a receptions would be sufficient that there was no evidence set that there was no evidence tered by the instruction.

"Where error is so liable to hole present of the record, it ought to be left at of the attorney, as now, at record it is important for the review." It is certainly curious to hable to pervade the whole recourt per-istently errs, or it is persistently errs, in its rulings ion or exclusion of evidence, a that, too, without taking up all If the judgment is against evi-id be shown without taking up all

Moreover, in legal theory, what acceptions shall contain does be judgment of the attorney n the judgment of the Court b led. What we ask is, that the Court shall be exercised in the ays, in speaking of the instru ructions are given in writing, sound if the Judge does Are erroneous instructions judicial duty? The Judge preach of duty ought to be meekly suggest that such pure and the dis-

the giving of an erroneous in listake as to the law rather than serts "most positively that is appealed it is only after the had an opportunity to deliber everdict and law, and, on heareys, has refused a new tribund the law and the verdict. a discovery. The profession public will be delighted to learn can be taken to the Supreme r judgment is rendered, and the line a mation for new trial, until ton of the mation. What was

on of the motion. What we discover is, what on earth at ith the manner in which a bill of ild be prepared.

awyer "declares, "Asit is, if the awyer" declares, "Ast is, it the like the verdict, he grants a new satisfied that the case is all right reme Court." What does our mean by this? Does he mean below is to keep on granting new are errors enough in the recordigment, and that then "the case to the Supreme Court," or that to grant new trials until their to the Supreme Court, "of this to grant new trials until their in the record? We sugget to no errors in the record, the to go to the Supreme Court, aid be "all wrong" to go to the instead of "all right." This grants new trials in order to get to the Supreme Court, "is to go to the Supreme Court," it

efreshing to ordinary mortals to rdinary mortals are not exempt ills of life, but must endure legree with the consolation that chase exemption from them now the all the proclamations or oresine. When King Kalakaua argton his Royal throat was sore; tere running; his Royal nose was the talkent the Sandwich Islandsing manner for a King. It was re, that King Kalakaua, when he ainston, should be unable to rere, that King KALAKAUA, when sington, should be unable to reresident. Instead of exchangions he had to devote himself uff, hoarhound-candy, flaxseet goose-oil. By a mournful coinsident was unable to receive King the Regublican throat was sore; eyes were running; the Repub-tuffed up; and he talked Repubtuffed up; and he taiked Reputs a most shocking manner for a lability of Kings and magnerations brings them on a level on herd. When King and Comba take colds in the head, and on a Queen with the same improvement of the manner of the surface of the same in the sam

existence of the second of the

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. The features of the financial situation to-day were the same that characterized it last week. The demand for loans has decreased perceptibly, contrary to the expectations of the bankers, who looked for a brisk business till the 1st of Janu looked for a brisk dustries.

The grain and pork men are asking for no favors, and the general trade of the city supplies itself with nearly ail it needs. Still there is a fair miscellaneous demand for accommodation. Rates of discount are unchanged at 10 per cent to regular customers, with slight concessions to independent borrowers for short time on first-class security. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real-estate loans 8@10 per cent.

The movement of currency to the hog districts is still small; receipts of currency from various quarters, although small, aggregate more than

the shipments.

The rate of New York exchange was stiff at 25 @50e premium, between banks, for \$1,000. The supply of exchange is small; the decreased shipments of the packers and grain man to the East having diminished the amount making.
The clearings were \$4,300,000.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are reported to have sold \$1,000,000 of their firstmortgage bonds, at par and interest, to two prominent New York banking houses.

Among recent failures in New York are an-

nounced Joseph E. Trippe & Son, a very old drug jobbing house; Young Bros. & Co., of St. Louis. a large clothing house identical with J. S. Young & Co., of New York, and broken by poor collections and unproductive real estate investments : Einstein & Bernard, clothing manufacturers ; Rice Bros., collar manufacturers, of Montreal, with liabilities of \$250,000.

The Central Pacific first-mortgage gold bonds (San Joaquin Branch), amounting to \$6,080,000; the California & Oregon first-mortgage, guaranteed (amounting to \$6,000,000) bonds; and \$5,000,000 of the new consolidated mortgage of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, have been placed on the regular list of the New York Stock-Exchange. The first two issues were marketed reclusively in Caronar originally but as the usively in Germany originally, but are find-

exclusively in Germany originally, but all anding their way back.

The charges of Bank Examiners are to be regulated by act of Congress. One of the abuses of the present system was exposed by Mr. Durham (Ky.) in introducing a bill for the above purpose. He said that under the present system of mileage an Examiner who lives in Louisville examined the Danville (Ky.) bank and charged mileage from Washington City. The new bill fixes the pay of the Examiner at \$20 for banks with a capital of between \$100,000 and \$150,000, \$25 between \$150,000 and \$200,000, \$25 between \$300,000, \$25 between \$300,000 and \$400,000, \$40 botween \$400,000 and \$500,000, \$50 between \$500,000 and \$600,000, and \$75 for over \$600,000 —all to be raid by the banks examined.

\$500,000 and \$600,000, and \$75 for over \$600,000 —all to be raid by the banks examined.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the bonds issued by the City of Rome, in that State, are valid. This put, an end to the ropudiation of them, which was attempted by the town. A delegate convention has been called to meet at Lexington, Mo., to devise means to avoid the payment of the Lafayetts bonded county debt of \$1,356,000, which is nearly.14 per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the county. The city authorities of Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, Mo., are engaged in a game of "hide and seek" with a United States Marshal, who holds a judgment against States Marshal, who holds a judgment against them on a railroad-aid debt, and wants to serve them on a raincad-aid cept, and vants to serve a mandamus on the City Conneil from the United States Court to levy taxes and pay interest. He cannot find the Councilmen.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:

|   | £3                                 | umna.  |          | Selling.   |
|---|------------------------------------|--------|----------|------------|
|   | United States 6s of '81            | 11934  |          | 120        |
|   | United States 5-20s of '62         |        | *        | 112%       |
|   | United States 5-20s of '64         |        |          | 114        |
|   |                                    |        |          | 116        |
|   |                                    | 118%   |          | 118%       |
|   | 6-20s of '67-Jan, and July         | 119%   |          | 1193.      |
|   | 5-20s of '68-Jan, and July         | 119%   |          | 11990      |
|   | 10-4Cs                             | 113%   |          | 114        |
|   | United States new 5s of '81        | 11236  |          | 11236      |
|   | United States currency 6s, ex. int | 116    |          | 116        |
|   | Gold (full weight)                 | 111    |          | 1111       |
|   | Gold exchange.                     | 11114  |          | 11130      |
|   | Sterling, sixty days' sight        | TTT'S  |          | 485        |
|   | Sterling, signt                    |        |          | 490%       |
|   | Cable transfers                    |        |          | 492        |
|   | Chiange City 7s                    | ****   | ,        | Par & int  |
|   | Cook County 7s                     | 001/   | - tm + 1 | Daw fo in  |
| 0 | Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds  |        |          |            |
|   | West Chicago park-bonds.           |        |          | 93 & int   |
|   |                                    |        | *        | 80 Ct 1111 |
|   | CHICAGO GOLD-MAI                   |        |          |            |
|   | H. J. Christoph & Co., bank        | ers. N | 10. 7    | South      |
|   | Clark street, quote gold:          |        |          |            |
|   |                                    | Buying |          | Selling.   |
|   | 10:00 statesh                      |        |          | Dercercy.  |

New York, Dec. 14.—Money in fair 81/2@4. Prime mercantile, 6@71/2.

Sterling firm at 485 for sixty-day, and 490 for Justoms receipts, \$350,000.

Gold strong, opening at 111½, and closing at 111½. Carrying rates, 1@2½. Loans also made

The Treasury disbursed \$741,000.

The Treasury disbursed \$741,000.
Clearings, \$31,000,000.
Specie engagements for to-morrow, \$500,000.
Governments firm. Railroads strong. State bonds dull and steady.
Stocks opened dull, with the exception of Western Union and Pacific Mail, the latter being seak, and declined % per cent. Later on there was a recovery of \$60% per cent, which was followed by a decline, Watash and Pacific was followed by a decline, Watash and Pacific

was followed by a decline, Wabash and Mail leading the downward movement. Mail leading the downward movement. The secline at the close, compared with the highest quotation, ranged 1/2 to 1/2. Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohros, Wabash, and Union Pacific closed at the lowest point of the day. In the aftersoon the business in stocks was practically nominal. The annual meeting of the Atlantic & Great Western stockholders was held to-day. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: J. H. Devereux, William H. Upson, C. Otis, Reuben Hitchcock, Henry E. Parsons, Sobieski Ross, A. Hegeurich, Thomas Warnock, John Tod, James H. Fay, George T. Perkins, James F. Clarke, and John Clinton Gray. Nothing was given for publication in regard to the affairs of the Company. The Directors re-elected the old officers, and the tors re-elected the old officers, and the minor officers were reappointed by the Receiver. The total sales were 125,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Pacific Mail, 24,000 Western Union, 14,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore, and 17,000 Wabash.

| Coupons, 64              | New 58112%                 |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Coupons, 65 116%         | 10-408                     |
| Coupons, new118%         | Currency 6811634           |
| STATE                    | BONDS.                     |
| Missouris 974            | Virginias, old37           |
| Tennessees, old77        | N. Carolinas, old 20       |
| Tennessees, new 75       | N. Carolinas, new 10       |
| Virginias, new38         | caroninas, acw10           |
| STOC                     | KS.                        |
| Canton 59%               | St. Paul 37%               |
| western Union Tel 82%    | St. Paul pfd 56%           |
| Quicksliver 33           | Wabash 2914                |
| Adams Express 1141/      | Wabash pfd 45              |
| Wells, Fargo 82          | Ft. Wayne 941/4            |
| American Express. 62     | Terre Haute 8              |
| U. S. Express 641        | Terre Haute pfd 26%        |
| Pacine Mail 9874         | Chicago & Alton104         |
| New York Central 10172   | Chicago & Alton pfd. 108   |
| Erie 271                 | Ohio & Mississippi 30%     |
| Erie pid 42              |                            |
| Hariem                   | Chi., Bur. & Quincy 107    |
| Plariem pfd125           | Lake Shore 80              |
| Michigan Central 82      |                            |
| Pittsburg &Ft. Wayne 88% | Illinois Central 98        |
| Northwestern 47          | Union Pacific stock 85%    |
| Northwestern pfd 614     | Central Pacific stock. 95% |
| ROCK Island 1013         | Union Paulic bonds. 92     |
| New Jersey Central 106%  | Del., Lack. & W 10834      |
|                          |                            |

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for soord Monday, Dec. 14:

rth av. 116 ft w of LaSaile st, n f. 25x100 ft uperior at, 649 ft e of Pine st, s f, 25x125 ft, orneli st, 192 ft w of Noble st, s f, 24x128% ft, 4,000 dated Dec. 8.

Wenty-second st, 26% ft e of Robey st, sf,
50x126 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1872.

Wenty-second st, 26% ft e of Robey st, sf,
50x126 ft, dated Dec. 4.

Rrown st, 48 ft s of Maxwell st, e f, 48x100 ft,
with building, dated Dec. 4.

Prankin st, 80 ft n of Randoiph st, e f, 40x80
ft, dated Oct. 30 (John Woodbridge to Merril
Ladd). thington st, 25 ft e of Lytle st, s f, 25x125 ft. dated Nov. 24.
is premises No. 959 Indiana av. 3-story mar-ble-front, dated Dec. 7.
is premises No. 1040 Wabash av., dated Dec. 19,500 The state of the of Eldridge court, w f, 20x100 18,000 ft, dated Nov. 14. 3,000 appears of GIFF LIMITS AND WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM THE COURT-HOURE. Set on Stock-Tard Raifrond, 144 ft e of Bissell ct, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 9. 1,000

Lot 23 Block 1 of Terry's part of Block 7 w of railroad in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 6. 3,000

COMMERCIAL. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chi-cago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| a received       | BEC     | EIPTS.    | SHIPMENTS, |           |  |
|------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
|                  | 1874.   | 1873.     | 1874;      | 1873.     |  |
| Flour, bris      | 13,766  | 17,654    | 14,317     | 17,621    |  |
| Wheat, bu        | 81,430  |           | 5,402      |           |  |
| Corn, bu         | 52,942  | 23,340    | 9,430      | 2,338     |  |
| Oats, bu         | 19,195  | 81,419    | 600        |           |  |
| Rve. bu          | 1,957   | 4,887     | 675        |           |  |
| Barley, bu       | 55,190  | 17,040    |            | 15,672    |  |
| Grass seed. Iba. | 11,890  | 44,800    | 55,111     | 43,671    |  |
| Fiax seed, lbs   | 6,500   | 5,700     | 22,000     | 21,500    |  |
| Broom-corn, hs   | 21,250  |           | 122,315    |           |  |
| Curedments, lbs  | 331,200 | 1,326,200 | 2,500,755  | 4,342,215 |  |
| Beef, brls       |         | 130       |            | 155       |  |
| Pork, bris       | 498     | 611       | 1,123      | 541       |  |
| Lard, Ibs        | 128,960 | 227,880   | 686,660    | 334.150   |  |
| Callow, ibs      | 14,983  | 31,290    | 146,100    | 76,207    |  |
| Butter, fbs      | 73,631  | 85,098    | 128,502    | 63,500    |  |
| Dres'd hogs, No  | 862     | 2,113     |            | 1,216     |  |
| live hogs, No.   | 15,327  | 19,419    | 4,348      |           |  |
| Cattle, No       | 613     | 660       | 543        | 772       |  |
| Sheep, No        | 840     | 93        | 434        |           |  |
| lides, fbs       | 390,638 | 203,586   | 123,495    | 232,600   |  |
| Highwines, brls  | 258     | 329       | 942        | 578       |  |
| Wool, ibs        | 67,455  | 67.515    | 103,070    | 157,567   |  |
| Potatoes, bu     | 800     |           |            | 350       |  |
| umber, ft        | 120,000 | 96,000    | 1,001,500  | 642,000   |  |
| Shingles, No     | 470,420 | 230,000   | 485,000    | 313,000   |  |
|                  | ,       |           |            | 10,000    |  |
| ath, No          |         |           | 1.513      | 2,380     |  |

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 4,878 bu wheat, 7,961 bu corn, 7,247 bu oats, 1,055 bu rye, 5,800 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock : 19 cars No. 1 spring, 209 cars No. 2 do, 45 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no grade do (275 wheat); 11 cars high mixed corn, 51 cars No. 2 do, 86 cars rejected do (148 corn, of which 9 are old); 3 cars white oats, 12 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do (21 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 10 cars No. 2 barley, 10 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total, 471 cars, or 174,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,012 bu wheat, 16,841 bu corn, 3,729 bu oats, 294 bu

rye, 2,142 bu barley.

The visible supply of wheat, which means the stocks on hand in the commercial cities of the country, or on the way to New York, is reported at 11.676, 521 bu, against 8,497,300 a year ago. In other words the wheat crop of the United States has been marketed about 50 per cent more freely in 1874 than in 1873, in proportion to the demand. This shows how much reason there is in the howl that has been set up by certain parties in how that has been set up by cortain parties in the East, because the fairners did not market their wheat rapidly enough to suit the parties aforesaid. They have really sent forward as much as the markets of the world will bear, and are to be congratulated on the fact that they have not produced a perfect glut by shipping more to the men who would have called them fools for

their pains.

Another arithmetical blunder is reported from the Stock-Yards. The average weight of the hogs received in November was 244 lbs, instead of the 247 1-9 lbs heretofore supposed to be "the correct thing." The reason why the poor hogs lost that 3 1-9 lbs was not (as has been interested) that a the Stock-Yards market for simuated) that at the Stock-lards market for corn, the price is accually higher than in Liver-pool. The corn is, however, so high that the modern short-legged breed of hogs cannot reach

The leading produce markets were quite tame the leading produce markets were quite tank to-day, and some of them were weak. There was not much disposition to buy, except in pro-visions, the tendency being to hold off in expec-tation of a decline in prices. It may be that the old commercial saw that the thing which is expected by everybody is sure not to happen, will be again venified, but the general tone is weak be again verified, but the general tone is weak enough,—much weaker than is indicated in the comparison of prices. The fact that our markets are largely speculative tends to steady prices wonderfully. Whenever holders want to let go there are generally shorts enough to be filled to take away the surplus without necessating a severe decline, and it is very seldem that speculative buyers cannot obtain all they want, if withing to pay a slight advance. It is speculation that sustains our markets under the rapid accumulations of stocks usually witnessed in winter, and enables the producer to find a ready market at times when there is no demand for consumption.

tinue inactive, while in foreign varieties there is a steadily active movement. Prices were firm all around. No changes were noticeable in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Canned goods met with a moderate demand at firm and unchanged prices. Pig-iron continues duil as previously quoted.

The demand for lumber was limited to small orders, usually from the country. There were no noticeable variations in prices. Hardware jobbers report a fair trade for the season, and an advance in tin-plate, pig-tin, copper, and lead.

advance in tin-plate, pig-tin, copper, and lead. Cooperage was rather duil and easy. Furs are beginning to come forward, and good lots sell readily. Hav was dull to-day and weak, but not quotably lower. Shippers were in the market, but their bids were not quite up to the views of sellers. Seeds were quiet, and some descriptions. sellers. Seeds were quiet, and some descriptions were quoted weak. Potatoes were firmer, under were quoted weak. Potatoes were firmer, under light receipts and a fair demand. Green fruits were unchanged. Game and poultry were firmer

choice offerings being in request,—wanted for shipment. Eggs were quiet.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the ANDOR'S from the form

| eading cities of t |            |            |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    | 18'        | 74         | C*1873.~   |
|                    | Week end'g | Week end'g | Week end'g |
|                    | Dec. 12.   | Dec. 5.    | Dec. 13.   |
| flour, bris        | 67,898     | 75,396     | 62,585     |
| Whest, bu          | 380,000    | 446,200    | 733,700    |
| Jorn, bu           | 249,000    | 357,000    | 201,300    |
| kye, bu            | *****      |            | 25,536     |
| Pork, bris         | 4,701      | 4.094      | 13,782     |
| ard, lbs           | 7,416,724  | 2,192,035  | 4,810,754  |
| Bacon, Ibs         | 10,384,626 | 2,262,217  | 11,062,528 |

#### \*From five points. †Philadelphia and Portland not included.

\*From five points.

†Philadelphia and Portiand not included.

Provisions.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and lower all round. The receipts of hogs were light, and packers held off from buying, which made that market easier. Product sympathized with it, though sellers did not greatly outnumber buyers. The business transacted was chiefly speculative, there being little demand for cash product. The downward tendency was heined by the anticipation of larger receipts of hogs to-morrow, Mass Fork.—Was in moderate demand, and very irregular. The February option opened at \$19.50, which was 10e lower than at the close on Saturday, fell off to \$19.75, and rose to \$19.85. Cash lots were in light demand for shipment. Sales on 'Change were 14.300 bris at \$19.30 cash, \$19.35, \$19.40 for January, \$19.706, 19.90 for February (chiedy at \$19.75), and \$20.00a 20.17% for March. In the afternoon the market was active and easier, with sales of 9,500 bris. Closed at \$19.27% cash; \$19.35 aeller January; \$19.756, 19.80 seller February; and \$20.00a 20.05 seller March. Family mess pork was nominal at \$18.50; prime mess at \$17.216, 217.50; and extra prime at \$15.00.

LARD—Was relatively quuet, the volume of sales being only about half those of Saturday. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York dull, and our market ruled \$6.10e per 100 lbs lower, in sympathy with pork, except on the longest option, which was steady. On Change sales were made of \$3.30 tes at \$12.90 cash, \$13.206,13.30 for February, and \$13.46(31.50 fr March.) In the afternoon the market was teadler, with sales of 2,750 tes. Closed at \$12.90 (sal), \$13.20 seller March.

MEATS—Were dull and easier. Green meats were marked down \( \frac{1}{2} \) for some shoulders, \$6,000 fbs and 160 bores middles, and \$4.500 pes green hams. Closed at \$4.60 for green shoulders, \$6,000 fbs and 160 bores middles, and \$4.500 pes green hams. Closed at \$4.60 for green shoulders, \$6,000 fbs and 160 bores middles, and \$4.500 pes green hams. Closed at \$4.60 for green shoulders, \$6,000 fbs and 160 bores

unchanged, at \$8.25 for mess, \$9.25 for extra mess, and \$20.00@21.00 for hams.

unchanged, at \$3.25 for mess, \$9.25 for extra mess, and \$20,000g21.00 for hams.

Tallow—Quoted at 8@34c.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR—Was very dull, the inquiry being so light that several desiers did not show a single sample during the session. The market was weak, in sympathy with wheat, but not quotably lower. Only 675 bris were reported sold, including 200 bris rye flour at \$3.30, and 25 bris buckwheat at \$6.25. Closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.266,50; common to good do, \$4.256,50; choice spring extras, \$4.5064.75; fair do, shipping grades, \$4.0064.25; patent spring, \$6.00610.50; spring superfines, \$3.0064.00; rye flour, \$5.2565.37%; buckwheat do, \$5.0066.50.

Bran—Was more active, and steady. Sales were reported of 60 tons, at \$16.00; on track, and \$16.25 free on board cars.

We note also sales of 10 tons shorts at \$17.50, and 10 tons middlings at \$24.50, both free on board.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, but weak, averaging ic lower, and was generally tame. New York was dull, and Liverpool quoted casier, while the receipts here were larger than the recent average, and there were very few buying orders on the floor. Hence the market was chiefly a local one, and heaviness prevailed. The short interest filled in rather freely, and about enough options were bought for January to take up the offerings of casa No. 2. But there was not much disposition to invest, as the winter is yet before us, and there is no prospect of an active demand, the East being much better filled up than is usual at this date, while the daily arrivals here promise to be free all through the winter. Cash sales were reported on 'Change of 110,000 bu, at 91c for No. 2 of 30.683% con No. 2 of 30.683% con No. 3 do, and \$56.85 etc. Seller the month sold at \$85,6689 con No. 2, cash or seller february.

Minnesora Wheat—Was about \$40.000 no. 2, each or seller february.

Minnesora wheat—Was about \$40.000 no. 2, each or seller february.

Minnesota Wheat—Was about &c lower, but in moderate demand at the decline. Sales aggregated 5,000 bu, at 94 % or No. 1, and 90@30% of for No. 2, chiefly at the outside.

CORN—Was very quiet and irregular. Liverpool was quoted strong, but New York was dull, and our receipts were much larger than on Saturday. Old corn for this month was relatively firm at the advance gained at the close of last week, as very little is coming in, and it is not expected that any changes will be made in the rules in time to affect the settlement of pending options for this month. The market opened at 75% c, receded to 75% c, advanced to 76c, and closed at 75% bd and 76c asked. New corn was easier. Seller the month sold at 66% &65°C, closing at 66% c. Seller January

hed to asset the folial was easily as the first month of the folial to 67% (\$607%c, closing at 67%c. Seller January told at 68%68%c. Seller May sold at 72% (\$6730, closing the first may be at 68%68%c. at 72%c. Cash sales on Change were 32,000 bu, at 66% 666%c for new No. 2, 63% 663%c for new rejected, and 65c for ears on track.

OATS—Were quiet and about %c lower than Satur-

and 68c for ears on track.

OATS—Were quiet and about 1/c lower than Saturday's closing prices. There was little demand for cash, but some trading in futures. Cash No. 2 sold at 54@54/c, and rejected at 49/g50c. Sample lots sold at 56/g58c, on track. Cash sales on 'Change were 12,600 bu, chiefly at 54/c for No. 2. Seller the month opened at 54/sc, declined to 53/gc, and closed at 54/s. Seller Jay was quoted at 58c, and May and June at 57/gc.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm at unchanged prices. The receipts were larger, and the offerings were small. The trading was in No. 2, fresh receipts of which sold at 94/g/95c. Sales aggregate 3,600 bu, chiefly at the range above noted. Other grades were mot mentioned.

BARLEY-Was dull and about 1 %c lower than Satur-BARLEY—Was dull and about 1½ clower than Saturday. There was little demand from any source, and the receipts were unusually heavy (reported at over 55,000 bu). Options were almost lifeiess. Cash No. 2 sold at \$1.24(d).25½, the inside for regular, and the outside in A., D. & Co. No. 3 sold at \$1.12(d).13, and rejected at \$1.03(d).49 in N. S. houses. Rejected sold at \$1.04 in Central. Sample lots were quiet, selling at \$1.15(d).125. Sales were reported of \$1.00 bu No. 2 fresh, cheely at \$1.25. Seller January sold at \$1.25(d) early, closing at \$1.25. Seller the month was neglected.

early, closing at \$1.25. Seller the month was neglected. General Markets.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$1.24.31.96.
BUTTER—There was a fairly satisfactory business doing in choice to fancy table butter, the demand equating the supply at well-sustained prices; but in low and medium grades the movement was again slack. At the recent decline, however, there is more steadiness to prices, and holders do not apprehend any further decided reduction. Choice to fancy yallow, 31 (335c; medium to good grades, 24(325c; inferior to common, 18(325c; common to choice roil, 25(335c; CHEESE—The demand was fair at farm rates. Strictly prime factory is held at 14(4(315)) to in loss, and at 15(4) (4(6)) for a retail way. There is no surplus of good goods, and there is a confident feeling among the trade. Foor to medium grades are quoted at 7(8) 13c.

lice.

COOPERAGE—The demand was light, small lots of pork-barrels sold at \$1.80, and tierces at \$1.45. Pork barrels, \$1.30,61.40; lard tierces, \$1.45. flour barrels, \$1.30,61.40; lard tierces, \$1.45. flour barrels, \$15.00,619.00; do, bucked, \$18.00,62.20.0; pork staves, rough, \$15.00,619.00; do, bucked, \$18.00,62.20.0; wansky staves, rough, \$20.06,62.20.0; thucked or sawed, \$20.06,625.00; flour staves, \$7.00,68.00; circle flourheading, 73,690; tight poles, \$5.00,68.20; circle flourheading, 73,690; tight poles, \$5.00,68.80.0 Sales: 1 car nerves at \$1.45; 100 pork barrels at \$1.40.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in active shipping request at a shade easier prices for heavy lots. The conduition of the orierings was better, and the weather cool; hence snippers were more willing to take hold, Heavy lots sold at \$5.00, and two lots of choice above-mixed weights \$7.756,8.00. Pigs, sold at \$7.50. Sales were reported of 1 car and 1,045 head.

EGGS—Were selling to the local trade at 25c for fresh and 186,22e for packied.

FISH—The situation of the fish market was unchanged. Only a limited inquiry existed either for lare or saltwater descriptions, and for the time being any quotations are intie better the nominal. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, \$-tri, \$4.756,5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$-tri, \$4.756,6.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$-tri, \$4.766,5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, \$-tri, \$4.75.66,00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.556,1.90; bank codfish, \$5.2566,5.00; George's codfish, \$5.30 (30.75; Labrader herring, pound, bri, \$7.506,9.00; do, \$y-bri, \$4.40,64.25; scaled herring, per box, \$4.650; Columbia River salmon, \$5.75 ducer to find a ready market at times when there is no demand for consumption.

The shipping inquiny is neculiarly dull at present, and the quantity of produce wanted for local age is quite small in proportion to the volume of daily supply. Hence, the trading is almost entirely in options and in cash product to be carried against them. Nor does it now seem protable that there will be any material increase in the shipping movement on this side of the holidays.

There was a quiet movement in the dry-goods market, at steady and unchanged values, Groceries met with a liberal ipquiry from the local as well as the interior trade, and the tone of the market was again firm. No price-changes were developed, but an advance in Rio coffees seems imminent, owing to the late charp upward movement at the seaboard. Butter and cheese were distributed to a prett, liberal aggregate without material variation in prices, the former being quoted at 18@37c, and the latter at 7@16c, as to quality. Domestic dried fruits continue inactive, while in foreign varieties there is a steadily active movement. Prices were firm all around. No changes were noticeable in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Canned goods met with a moderate developed at the change of the latter and cheese were distributed to a pretty liberal aggregate without material variation in prices, the former being quoted at 18@37c, and the latter at 7@16c, as to quality. Domestic dried fruits continue inactive, while in foreign varieties there is a steadily active movement. Prices were firm all around. No changes were noticeable in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Canned goods met with a moderate developed at the following and the continue inactive, while in foreign varieties there is a steadily active movement. Prices were firm all around. No changes were noticeable in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Canned goods met with a moderate developed the price of the prices. The receipts are fair and dealers. The recei

| to change in prices. The re-    |        |        | rand | dealers |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|------|---------|
| re buying. Following are q      | Vorthe |        | Was  | tern.   |
| fink No. 1, small to large . \$ |        |        |      | (01.25  |
|                                 |        |        |      |         |
| dink Nos. 4@2                   | 1000   | .00    |      | 60,60   |
| Raccoon, No. I, small@large     |        |        | .40  |         |
| Raccoon, Nos. 4@2               | .10@   |        | .10  |         |
| duskrat, fall                   |        | .23    |      | .22     |
| duskrat, winter                 |        | .25    |      | .24     |
| fuskrat, kittens                |        | .03    |      | .08     |
| kunk, black, prime              |        | 1.8714 |      | 1.25    |
| kunk, striped, prime            | 15@    |        | 1    | 50 .90  |
| Otter, No 1                     |        | 8.00 . |      | 6.50    |
|                                 | 1.00@  | 5.50   | 1.00 | @4.50   |
|                                 | 0000   | 9.00   |      |         |
| Volf, No. 1, large mountain     |        | 2.00   |      | . 1.75  |
|                                 | .25@   | 1.25   | .25  | @1.25   |
| Volf, No. 1, small prairie      | -      | .75    |      | .70     |
| Volf, Nos. 4@2                  | .10@   | .50    | .10  | @ .50   |
| Beaver, choice, per fb          |        | 2.00   |      | 1,25    |
| Beaver, stagy and heavy         |        | .80    |      | .70     |
| farten, No. 1                   |        | 3,00   |      |         |
| Bear, No. 1, black              |        | 2.60   |      | 10.00   |
| ross fox, No. 1                 |        |        |      |         |
| led fox                         |        | 1.75   |      | 1.50    |
| ray fox                         |        | .75    |      | .75     |
| (id fox                         |        | .40    |      | .40     |
| Vild-cat, average               |        | .25    |      | ,25     |
| Badger                          | .10@   | .75    | .10  |         |
| possum                          |        | .15    | .10  | .15     |
| Deerskin in hair, red and sh    | 1      |        |      |         |

gray, \$2 lb, 30c.
GREEN FRUITS-Apples were moving in small GREEN FRUITS—Apples were moving in small lots at a wide range of prices. Cranberries in barrels were slow. Foreign fruits were firm, particularly choice oranges. Quotations: Lemons, \$5.50@8.00: Louisiana oranges, \$0.00@11.00 per bri; Messina do, \$3.75@4.50 ter box; apples, per bri, \$1.50@2.50; cranberries, \$9.75@11.00 per bri; do in boxes at \$3.75 per bu; Malaga grapes, \$4.50@6.00 per keg. GROCLEMES—The demand for coffees, sugars, soaps, spices, and strups was fairly active, and prices of all those articles were sustained with considerable firmness. In other department goods only a moderate amount of trading was accomplished, but prices were uniformly well maintained. Below are the current quotations:

another is the state of the prices were uniformly well maintained. Below are the current quotations:

COFFEIS—O. G. Java, 32%@33%c; Java, No. 2, 20

@30c; choice to fincy Rio. 23%@23%c; good to prime do, 21@22%c; common. 20@20%c; roasting, 18@18%c; Singapore Java, 23%@24%c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Maracaibo, 22%@24%c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Maracaibo, 22%@24%c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Sugapore Java, 23%@24%c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Singapore Java, 24%@34c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Singapore Java, 24%@34c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Costa Rica, 22%@24c; Costa Rica, 22%@25c; Costa Rica, 23%@35c; Costa Rica, 23%@35c; Costa Rica, 23%@35c; Gosta Rica, 23%@35c; Costa Rica, 23%@35c; Gosta Rica, 23%@35c; Costa Rica, 23%@36c; Costa Rica,

Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 40 @43c.

Spicks—Allapice, 17@18½c; cloves, 55@58c; canaia, 33@33c; pepper, 27@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Caicutta, 18@20c.

Soaps—derman Mottled, 6½@7c; Goiden West, 4½@5c; White Rossian, 5½@5c; True Blue, 6½@6½c; White Russian, 6½@5c; True Blue, 6½@6½c; The Stock-Yand buyers have withdrawn, and buyers with outside orders were waiting for concessions. The offerings were fair, but sellers were asking pravious prices. We quote: Timothy, prime, \$11.50@420.00; No. 1, \$18.50 @19.00; No. 2, do, \$16.50.417.00; mixed, \$14.50@4 &16.00; No. 1, 40.50.20, or slough, \$11.00. Loose, on Wagoons—Timothy, \$17.00@20.00; prairie, \$14.00@4 &16.00. Oat straw, \$16.00@41.00. HOPS—Were in light retail request and very firm at 39@43c for Western, and 45c for Esstern, cash; time saics at 46@50c. A dispatch from New York states that about all the choice hops have been bought from the growers at 45c, and the New York market is much excited in consequence.

excited in consequence.

HIGHWINES—Were quite active under a good demand at the ruling quotations of last week, though
New York was reported tame. Bales aggregated 600

bris at 97c per gallon, at which figure the market closed steady 

filing small orders at the given prices:
First clear \$\frac{1}{2}\$ second clear, I inch to 2 inch 46.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$5.00 Second clear, I inch to 2 inch 46.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$5.00 Second clear, I inch 46.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$5.00 Second clear, I inch 38.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$40.00 Third clear, I inch 38.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$40.00 Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough 38.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$40.00 Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough 38.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$40.00 Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, 20.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$20.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$3.00 Second common, dressed 25.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$3.00 Flooring, second common, dressed 25.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$3.00 A stock boards 26.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$3.00 C stock boards 26.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$3.00 C stock boards 14.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$1.00 C stock boards 14.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$1.00 C stock boards 14.00 (\$\frac{1}{6}\$1.00 C stock boards 15.00 C stock boards A shingles.
Shingles on track (A)....

Shingies on track (A).

Shingies on track (A).

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Tin plate has advanced 50e per box and pig in 2c. The change is due chiefly to the recent advance of tin in England. Copper is also quoted higher this morning, and lead pine. Trade is fair for the time of year. We quote: TIN FLARE—IC. 10214, \$12.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC. \$11.50. Pro Tin—Large, 30e; small, 31c; tar, 31c. Solden—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. Lead—Pig, 7%c; bar, 8% (89e; lead pipe, 8% (28)e. Copper—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 33c. Shert Zino—Full casks, 10%c; leas quantity, 11c; slabs, 8%c. Shert Bond—No. 24, 50 rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c. Wine—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11%c; 13 and 14, 124c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5 %c.

NALLS—Were quoted at \$3.56@3.62%.

rence wire, 5 %c.

NAILS—Were quoted at \$3.56@3.62%.

POTATOES—The receipts were light, and the mar
ket stronger for choice varieties. Easterns from storat 90@95c, and in cars at 87%c delivered; Western a
80@905from stor-POULTRY AND GAME—The local demand was

light, as usual on Mondays, but the shipments were large, and choice stock was firmer: Turkeys, drassed, 7640c; chickens, dressed, \$1.506, 2.50, or 766 pc per h; ducks, \$1.0063.75; do per h, 8610c; prairie chickens, \$2.5763.00; mallard ducks, \$2.75; quail, \$1.0061.15; venison saddies, 10612c; rabbits, 76c per doz. quail, \$1.00@1.15; renison saddies, 10@12c; rabbits, 75c per doz.

8EEDS—There was very little doing. Timothy s old at \$2.20@2.45; prime to choice quot d at \$2.00@2.70.

Clover sold at \$5.65@5.75, and mammoth at \$6.10. Flax at \$1.55@1.90. Millet and Hungarian were nominal.

8ALI—Was in moderate request. The shipments for the week were 23,549 bris, against 14,213 bris for the corresponding week in 1873. Onondays and Saginaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coare, \$2.00; carse diamond, 2.12½; dairy without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00@4.25.

-Continues quiet. A few small orders are coming forward, which are generally filled at quotations: Good to prime tub-washed, 55@57e; poor to good tub-washed, 45@55e; fine and medium washed fleece, 45@47e; coarse washed fleece, 40@45e; medium and coarse unwashed, 30@35e; fine unwashed, 27@31e; pulled wool, 42@47e.

#### THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 1,650 head.
The demand, if light, was not more so than in past seasons at a like period, December usually being the quietest month of the year in this department of trade. Fortunately for sellers, the amount of stock on hand was small comparatively, and the wants of the different classes of buyers, limited though they were, about coulaid the shundy. This fact enabled the different cases of outers, initial diough the ere, about equaled the supply. This fact enables olders to realize without sacrificing prices, and the arket may be quoted steady and firm at last week

| CATTLE SALES.  |
|--|
| No. Av. Price.   |
| 40 Texas cattle 897 \$3.50                               |
| 16 Texas cattle  |
| 21 Texas cattle  |
| 22 Texas cattle 820 3.10                                 |
| 16 extra cows  |
| 8 Christmas steers 2,405 8,50                            |
| 16 extra steers  |
| 15 rough steers  |
| 16 stockers 997 . 3.25                                   |
| 20 stockers 955 3,00                                     |
| 21 stockers 879 8.25                                     |
| HOGS-Received since Saturday, 20,000 head, Light         |
| as were the receipts, buyers did not seem to want the    |
| hogs, except at 10@15c off, and as holders would not     |
| accede to their demands it was a dragging trade. The     |
| sales reported did not show a lower average than Fri-    |
| day's or Saturday's, but to clear the pens it would have |
| been necessary to freely shade former rates. The day's   |

neen meessary to freely shade former rates. The day's trading was done at \$5.50@0.00 for skipners; at \$6.250 6.75 for poor to medium; and at \$1.85@7.50 for good to extra. Very few droves changed hands at prices above \$7.25. NO. Av. Price No.

above \$7.25.

\*\*ROG SALES.\*\*

\*\*No. Av. Price.\*\*No. Av. Price.\*\*No. Av. Price.\*\*

673 240 \$1.10 a3 255 \$1.00 44 360 \$7.40 \$20 \$1.30 a3 255 \$1.00 44 360 \$7.40 \$20 \$3.50 \$1.30 a6 251 6.65 53 390 7.25 \$23 254 250 6.92 51 252 253 6.40 65 255 7.75 44 344 7.50 31 255 7.10 67 259 7.10 50 200 7.40 37 210 7.20 33 162 6.30 54 294 7.20 61 194 6.65 65 240 7.00 61 194 6.65 65 241 6.90 65 240 7.00 61 223 6.80 49 180 6.60 113 251 7.00 63 227 6.80 38 292 6.75 49 254 7.10 53 204 6.80 182 207 7.00 168 253 7.05 37 180 6.85 113 239 7.19 48 322 7.00 71 255 6.55 155 364 7.25 SHEEP—Received, 1,023. A good shipping and local demand was notes at substantially the ruling pri es of last week. We quote the market firm at \$3.06 64.06 for poor to medium, and at \$4.106.25 68 for good to strictly choice. Sales principally at \$5.02 \cdot \cdot

5 cars do, 516 cwt, 96296c; 3 cars do, 5 cwt, 80; 5 cars do, 616 cwt, 96296c; 3 cars do, 5 cwt, 80; 5 cars do, 616 cwt, 916c; and 2 cras do, 6 cwt, 75 c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,500, making 21,360 for the week, against 23,660 last week. Market rather slow at 567c for sheep and 66776c for lambs, with better than average quality offered. Transactions include 1 car Indiana sheep, 104 lbs average, at 5; 1 car Outos, 120 bs, 65;c; 1 car do, 88 bs, 55;c; 2 cars do, 86 lbs, 55;c; 1 car do, 87 lbs, 56;c; 1 car do, 87 lbs, 56;c; 1 car do, 87 lbs, 56;c; 1 car do, 87 lbs, 55;c; 1 car do, 97 lbs, 15; 1 car Outos wee, 97 lbs, 55;c; 1 car do, 97 lbs, 15; 1 car do, 90 lbs, 65; 1 car do; 10 cwes, 97 lbs, 55;c; 1 car canda sheep, 131 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Canada sheep, 130 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Canada sheep, 131 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Canada sheep, 130 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Canada sheep, 131 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Canada sheep, 130 lbs, 65;c; 1 car Ca

Swinz—Receipts for two days, 15,130, making 39,803 for the week, against 51,020 last week. Live hogs duli at \$6,756,7.75 per 100 lb., with 2 cars sold at \$6,756,7.75 per 100 lb., with 2 cars sold at \$6,756,7.75 per 100 lb., with 2 cars sold at \$6,756,756,7.75 per 100 lb., with 2 cars sold at \$6,756,75 lb. and \$8/4,685/26 for city, and \$8/4,685/26 for city, and \$8/4,685/26 for city, and \$8/4,685/26 for city.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Fast Liberty, local 1,870 head; total for the week, 6,290. Not much business doing to-day. There are no buyers on hand. Only 130 changed hands, all retail. The bulk of the arrivals since Friday have been all through stocks, so fair quotations cannot be made. Hogs—The receipts for three days were 7,260 head; total for the week, 19,355 head. Best Philadelphia, \$7,40,67,50; Yorkers, \$6,50,68,50.

SMEEP—The receipts for three days were 2,600 head; total for the week, 19,000 head. None selling.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,925; packers bolding off; prices nearly nominal; few sales at \$3,00,67,40.

\$3.00@7.40.
CATILE—Receipts, 1.730; firmer; but little doing; choice natives, \$5.25@5.37%.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Hoos—Receipts, 5.671; moderately active and firm; common light, \$6.30@6.80; medium to fair packing, \$7.00@7.15; good packing to choice butchers, \$7.20@7.35. About 3,000 unsold; shipments, 284.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d.

Wheat—Winter, 9s 5d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 2d;

wite, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club, 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn, 39s.

Pork, 85s. Lard, 63s 6d.

Liverpool, Dec. 14—2:00 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. nd unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Consols—Money, 92%; account, 92; 65s, 106%; 67s, 109%; 10-40s, 104%; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24%; preferred, 38.

Petroleum—Refined, 8%(69.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Refined, 52 57%c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—62s, 97%.

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York Dec. 14.—Trade movement generally slow, with commission houses and jobbing branches inactive. Cottons steady, but in moderate demand. Cotton flannels and sateen in good request. Side band chinix and delaine style of prints doing well. Shirt trade operating in printed shirtings, cambrics, and percales. Womens less active. Kentucky jeans doing farrly. Foreign goods duil. Utter nonpared shirtings reduced to 16c and Davol to 14c.

#### The Produce Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORK, Dec. 14.—WHEAT—The market for wheat closes very tame and heavy at the decline. The demand is chiefly for export. Millers hold off, Winter closes tame; millers only buy in small lots. The sales are 40,000 bu, at \$1.10 for No. 2 Chicago spring; \$1.07@1.08 for No. 3 do; 1.13%@1.14 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.26(a).24 for No. 1 do; \$1.26(a).27 for red Western; \$1.27(a).129 for aminer do, the inside price in store; \$1.30@1.31 for white Ohio; 1.35@1.36 for white Michigan. BARLEY—Is dull, and prices nominal.
BARLEY MALT—Dull and heavy. Sale

Barley—Is dull, and prices nominal.

Barley Malt—Dull and heavy. Sales of 2,000 bu four-rowed State at \$1.50, time.

Oars—Are firmer, but not active. The demand is chiefly for the trade. The sales are 40,000 bu; new Onio mired at 69% 670e affoat, and 68% 88% con track; white at 68% 11%; the inside price at Thirty-third street, on track; Western mixed at 70c; white at 71d; 72c; State mixed at 68% 70c, on track and affoat.

RYE—Tame. Sales: 1,500 bu Fennsylvania at 90c; 8,000 bu State at 90g;c, affoat.

CONN—Hardly so firm and less active. Demand for export restricted. Sales are: 60,000 bu Western mixed at 92% 93%;c; do Southern yellow at 90% 30%;c new do yellow at 92% 93%;c; do 50 suthern yellow at 90% 30%;c do do white at 92% 92%;c; prevent of the market for pork was very quiet and nominally unchanged at \$20.50% 20,75 for old and new mess, with no sales. For future delivery, no sales, and an entirely nominal market.

Land—Bold to a fair extent, with the market ruling

lower for prime Western on the spot; 13%c was a quotation of city; 100 toa sold at 18%c, closing dull and unsettled. The future delivery sales reported embraced 1,000 tos March at 13 11-16c; 500 tos February at 13 -16c; 500 tos December at 13 5-16c; 500 tos February at 13 -16c, now ofiered at that figure; 500 tos January at 13 -16c, now ofiered at that figure; 500 tos seller six months at 13%c.

Whisey—There is good demand at unaltered prices.
Sales of 400 bris at \$1.01.

Freights—Rates for grain are decidedly easier, with only light business doing. To Liverpool by steam, 400 bales cotton at 3, d per b; 32,000 bu grain at 9d per bu; sail at 7%c8%d. For London by steam, the nominal rate is 10%d, and sail 9d. For Glasgow by steam, 11d, and sail at 9%d.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Steady with mod-CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 12—12000 erate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; red, \$1.12@
1.14. Corn in fair demand, but lower; 70@73c. Oats fair and firm at 50c; Pennsylvania, 586402c. Rys fair; advanced yc. Barley quiet and unchanged.
OILS—Unchanged.
EGGS—Fair and firm at 27c.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Steady and in moderate demand.

Provisions—Pork dull and a shade lower; \$19.50@ Provisions—Pork dull and a shade lower; \$19.50(e) 19.55, closing at the inside. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam, 12%@12 9-10e; kettle, Mc. Bulk meats dull and drooping; nothing doing; shoulders and clear rib offered at 7%@10%c seller March; no buyers. Cut meats dull and drooping at 9%@12%@12%@12%@13%c. Green meats dull; shoulders, 6%@6%c; sides, 9%@9%c; hams, 10%@10%c.
Wittsky—Steady; moderate demand at 98c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—More active and firmer; sales 10,000 bn No. 1 hard Minnesota at \$1.18; 2:30 bu Miiwaukee club at \$1.16. Corn in fair domand; sales 4,300 bu new in store on private terms; 2,800 do at 80c, to arrive, on track. Other grain neglected.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., Dec. 14.—Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; high mixed, shelled, 72@ 73c; cars, 63c,93c, on frack. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm: standard white, car lots, 8%c; Ohio State test, 10 %c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEPTES—Wheat, 350 bu; corn, 5,250 bu; oats, 3,900 bu. DETROIT. DETROIT, Dec. 14.—Flours—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade fower; extra,
\$1.15\si; Nof. 1, \$1.12\si; amber, \$1.10. Corn steady
and in moderate demand; old, \$1c. Oats in good demand at 50\signification 50.083.30.
DRESSED HOGS—\$8.00.68.30.

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14. — FLOUR—Quiet and MILWAUKEE, WIS, Dec. 18. PROVIDED TO MILWAUKEE, WIS A CONTROL OF THE PROVIDED TO MILWAUKEE, 92%c; No. 2 46, 88%c; selier January, 88%c; sebruary, 90%c. Oats a shade firmer; No. 2, in store, 52%33%c. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 entirely nominal at 70c. Bye a shade firmer, but quiet; No. 1, in store, 96%c. Barley in good demand; No. 2, selier January, \$1.29%; No. 3, waster, \$1.11.

n store, \$1.11.
Provisions—Less firm. Mess pork, \$19.25 cash; 20.00 seller February; prime mess, \$17.00; extra prime, \$15.00. Prime hard, 1361356. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 11c. Dry-salted shoulders, 7c, loose; middles, 94,610c boxed. Hogs—Live hogs in fair demand at \$6.5066.75; dressed hogs steady and in fair demand at \$7.5568.25. Exceptrs—Flour, 540 bris; oats, 200 bu; wheat, \$4.000 bu;

64,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 9,000 brls; cats, none; wheat, TOLEDO,
Toledo, Dec. 14.—Flour—Steady and in moderate demand.

Garin—Wheat held firm; buyers and sellers le grart; amber Michigan, \$1.00% offered; January, \$1.11% asked, \$1.10% offered; No. 1 red, \$1.10% offered, \$1.11% asked, No. 2 red, \$1.08. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed, cash and seller December, 73e; January, 73%; old, 78e; low mixed, 72e. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 and Michigan, 56e.

CLOVER SEED-\$6.00 for mammoth. DRESCH HOGS-\$3.25@8.50.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 300 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, SHIPMENTS-Flour, 700 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn,

19,000 bu; cats, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—Flour—dull; superfine, \$4.50; double, \$4.76; treble, \$5.25@5.75; prime,

fine. \$4.50; double, \$4.75; treble, \$5.25@5.75; prime, \$5.00@5.50.
GRAIN—Corn higher; mixed, 950; white, 98c@\$1.00.
Oats firm at 75c.
BRAN—Quiet and lower; \$1.25.
HAY—Dull; prime, \$45.00.
Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$21.00@21.25.
Dry salt meats—Supply is increasing; prices drooping; 7%@10%@11c. Beaon dull and nominal at 9%@
15%@14%c. New hams scarce at 16c. Lard—Tierce scarce; packers', 14%c; refined, 14%c; keg dull as 15@15%c. AR—Demand fair : prices weaker : inferior, 4% (\$5\%c; common, 5\%\%c; fair to fully fair, 6\%\%c; common, 5\%\%c; fair to fully fair, 6\%\%c; prime to strictly prime, 7\%\%c; prime stronger; prime to strictly prime, 50\%b5c, WHSKY—Ordinary Western rectified scarce at \$1.63 \&1.05.

FEE Quiet : fair to prime, 17% @19c.

CORN-MEAL—Duil at \$3.90.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat market quie; Pennsylvania and Onio red, \$1.16@1.18; white, \$1.20.41.23. Ear corn steady at 75.277c; shelled, 77.478c on track, 79@50c free in elevator.

PETROLEUM—Duil; chude, 80c at Parker's; refined, 11 s.c. Philadelphia dell'away.

PERROLEUM—Dull; Grude, 80c at Parker's; refined, 11%, c, Philadelphia delivers.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, \$4.0064.90; extra do, \$4.75695.05; do, family, \$5.5068.59.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 amber Western, \$1.30; No. 2 do, \$1.25; No. 3 do, \$1.20; No. 1 red Western, \$1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.23; No. 3 do, \$1.15; rejected, \$1.15. Corn active and higher; receipts large; mixed Western, 856.86c in elevator; do track, 796.80c. Oats quiet and scarce; white Western, 676.86c; mixed do, 556.66c. Rye dull at 95c@\$1.03.

HAT—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak;
Indiana and ohio extra family, \$5.50@6.50; high
grades, \$6.05@67.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red, \$1.22; white, \$1.340.135.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 116 BUTTER—Quiet; prime ed, 11@11%c; crude, 8%@8%c.

Eggs—Western, 30c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec, 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spring,
30c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.08@1.08%; Corn dull and
lower; new e5@67e; No. 2 old mired, 70@71c. Oats
eady; No. 2, 37@85%c, according to location. Barley
dull and unsettled; sample lots strictly prime, \$1.35;
No. 1 spring, \$1.40. Rye dall; No. 1, \$1.01.

No. 1 spring, \$1.40. Mye dan; No. 1, \$2.01. Whisky-Steady at \$2c. Phovisions—Pork nominal; \$19.75 spot; sales at \$20.37½ seller January. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell; held: shoulders, 7c; sides, \$9½@10½c, loose. Lard dull at 13c spot. Green hams, 15 ibs average,

Lard dull at 13c spot. Green hams, 15 lbs average, 10 tc.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; cats, 4,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.
LATEST—At the Broker's Board this evening, pork was offered at \$20,25@20.40 for March, \$30,20 bid; \$19,75 for February, \$1.00 bid; \$20,95 April, no bid. Lard offered at 13½ c cash, no bid; 13½ c for February, 13c bid; 13½ c for February, 13c bid; 13½ c for March, 13½ c bid. Bulk meats—Loose clear rib, twenty days in salt, offered at 9@91-10c cash, no bid.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS. Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Low grades scarce and

nrm; \$3,26(37,50).
OATS-Market bare,
BRAN-Higher; \$22,50.
PROVISIONS-Pork quiet and weak; \$21,00. Lard
firm at \$14%(@15%c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7%
@7%c; sides, 10@10%c. 17%c; sides, 10@10%c.
LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—FLOUR AND GRAIN-

Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; \$21.00. Bacon shoulders, \$9c; clear rib, 12%c; new sugar-cured bams, 14%c. Bulk shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 9%6 loc; clear, 10%c. Lard, 14%615%c.
WHISKX—Firmer at 98c.
WHISKX—Dull at \$1.01%61.03.

OSWEGO,
OSWEGO, Dec. 14.—GEAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1.22; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.38.
Corn steady; new high mixed, \$2c. Barley quiet;
Canada West held at \$1.50.

Our Vernacular.

The other day an Englishmau, a fresh arrival, hired a man to carry him and his trunk to an uptown boarding-house, and, on reaching the place, handed the man \$1. After waiting a minute, handed the man \$1. After waiting a minute, and seeing the driver mount the seat to go, "Give me my change!" the Englishman cried. "Don't see it," said the driver. "Why, I just gave you 4 shillings, and that's too much in this town," said the Englishman. "Don't see any change," said the driver; and a further conversation ensued, which was thus related by the Englishman when he met the boarding-house keeper: "Look a'ere, what kind of a blarsted town is this, you know? I gave the bloody owner of a wagon 4 shillings, and when I asked him for some change he says he don't see it. I tell him he don't see it because he put it in his pocket, you know, and then he says it's all in my eye. I asked him again for my change, and he says: 'You're a blik!' What's a blik 2' says I. 'Give me my change,' said I. 'O, give us a breeze, 'said he. What did he want me to give him a breeze for? 'Give me my change,' I said again. 'I'll give you a paster on the bugle,' said again. 'Il give you a paster on the bugle,' said he. What did he mean by a paster on the bugle, and what kind of a blarsted town is this, any-'ow? It's not the coirect thing on a stranger, you know." The Euglishman was right,—it wasn't.

The artists are beginning to move upon Congress. Two of Bierstadt's pictures—the Discovery of the Hudson, and a Rocky Mountain landscape—are hung in the hall of the House of Representatives, and a proposition is pending to buy them. It is also proposed that the United States shall buy Carpenter's painting of the Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation, but he is said to ask \$25,000 for it, and the Library Committee are willing to recommend only \$15,000.

#### THE COURTS.

Mrs. Mathewson Asks for a Release from Her Husband.

Judgments and New Suits.

Nancy W. Mathewson, after having been for eight years the wife of a man who married her spite, has at last despaired of obtaining her husband's love, and now asks for a divorce. She tates that in November, 1866, she was married to Otis W. Mathewson, and lived with him until April last, when she left him for ten weeks on account of his cruelty, but, on his promises of reform, went back to him, and now has again eft him, and forever. She states that only two days after her marriage her husband coolber for love, but only that he might offend a ady to whom he had previously been engaged, but whom he could not marry, owing to certain objections of the lady's relations to his character. He also melodramatically informed her that his ove was buried forever, and that he did not even atend to live with her long. But, though he cared nothing for her himself, he did not propose hat she should enjoy the company of any one else, and showed such an excess of jealousy that it would have given the keenest delight to any one who was a believer in the saying that jealousy is a sign of love. She strove, by exemplary conduct, to win his regard, but unsuccessfully, and, after eight years' trial, his conduct in the meantime going from bad to worse, she has finally decided to apply for a divorce.

In the case of Harriet McCord et al. vs. Peter L. Yoe, administrator, before Judge Farwell, yesterday, an order was made for Mr. Yoe to give a bond in the sum of \$200,000 for the faithful care of the estate in his hands until the case is decaded.

a decided.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Orson Billings filed a bill against Cyrus H.,
Leander J., and R. H. McCormick to restrain
them for infringing his patent for a new and
useful improvement in harvesters.

ENNREPPROV ITEMS.

J. W. Duncan, Assignee of Charles F. Froescher, filed a petition and obtained an order authorizing hum to sell the lewelry stock of the

thorizing him to sell the jewelry stock of the

Allen, Mackey & Co. filed objections to the Allen, Mackey & Co. filed objections to the discharge of Frank E. Arken.

In the case of J. J. C. Gillespie Joseph E. Otis filed a petition asking leave to sell the bankrupt's assets. The Assignee states that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company claim a resulting trust in the Attrition Mills part of the assets, to the amount of \$41,459.14; that the Company has also paid taxes to the amount of \$432.63, and that there are suits for mechanics' liens pending to the amount of \$5,726.21. The Company offers to pay \$1,500 above all prior claims it may have, pay all liens and waive any claim on the remaining assets. The Assignee therefore requests that such sale may be made on due notice, and an order was made to sell all the assets, including the mills, on the 5th day of January, giving notice by publication once a week nary, giving notice by publication once a week in the Sunday TRIEUNE, the sale to be made at the door of the Republic Life Building, on La-

Salle street.

W. H. Schimpferman, Henry Atkinson, and the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Truet Company, filed objections to the discharge of H. H.

Gardner.
SUPERIOR COURT IN ERIEF. Frances Matthews, Hannah M. Williams, Helen W. Stewart, and Jennie Rallerson, began a suit for \$1,500 against Eradford Hancock.

Perkins & Wolsely sued Stephen Palmer for Harris Goldberg commenced a suit in trespass

against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern lailroad Company, the Union Star Line, E. A. Conwell, and Reuben Slayton, laying damages at Washington Libby began a suit for \$3,000

Washington Libby began a suit for \$5,000 against August Linberg.

H. H. Honore brought suit against the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company, claiming \$3,500.

H. L. Turner sued D. W. Whittle and Abbie H. Whittle for \$2,000.

Mary Murray commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at \$6,500.

As a constant of contents of the court court.

Thomas Levier commenced a suit in debt against James A. Simmons, to recover \$8,000 alieged damages.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of G. M. Yon Schleben, order on defendant, Joseph Pfishing, to pay to administratrix \$200 received by him, and also to give up the papers and property belonging to the above estate; appeal to the Circuit Court by the defendant prayed for and allowed on filing bond in \$200 during the present term of the court.

The will of Lemyra S. Hartzell was proven.

Creery.

The Senate adjourned. term of the court. and letters testamentary issued to Frances Thomas as executrix, under an individual bond of \$16,200. The following is the will of de-

I, Lemyra S. Hartzell, widow, of Waukegan, in the ounty of Lake, and State of Illinois, of sound mind and disposing memory, do make, publish, and declare is my last will and testament, in manner following,

his my last will and testament, in manner ronowing, that is to say:

First—I give and bequeath to my executor, or executorix, the sum of \$2,000 in trust, which said sum he or she is to pay as soon as possible after my decease to the several and respective Treasurers of the saveral and respective Treasurers of the saveral and respective to the several and respective to the saveral and missionary Association of the City of Net York, to and for its charitable uses and purposes, the sum of \$300. To the American Bible Society, to and for its charitable uses and purposes, the sum of \$300. 7 its charitable uses and purposes, the sum of \$300. 7

ris charitable uses and purposes, the sum of \$300. To the American Board of Foreign Missions, to and for its charitable uses and purposes, the sum of \$300. To the Boston Tract Society, the sum of \$200. To the Boston Tract Society, the sum of \$200. To the Boston Tract Society, the sum of \$200. To the Boston Tract Society, the sum of \$200. To the Home of the Friendless of Chicago, the sum of \$200. To the Boston Tract Society, the sum of \$200. To the Home of the Friendless of Chicago, the sum of \$200. To the education of young men for the sum of \$200. To the education of young men for the ministry in the Theological Department of the Lind University, now located in Chicago, the sum of \$200.

Second—I nurther give and bequeath to my beloved brother, Walter M. Hyde, of Faw Faw, Lee County, Ill., the sum of \$2,000.

Third—I give, devise, and bequeath all and singular the other, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, of whatsoever name, nature, and description, and wheresoeuer the same may be situate, unto my beloved sister, Frances M. Thomas, whom I hereby appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made. And I hereby request and desire that no bond shall at any time be required of my said executrix in the settlement of my estate, and as a further token of my confidence in my said executrix to sell and dispose of any and all the real estate of which I may die seized and possessed, of every kind, name, nature, and description, to such parties, for such sums, and at such time as my said executrix to sell and dispose of any and all the real estate of which I may die seized and possessed, of every kind, name, nature, and description, to such parties, for such sums, and at such time as my said execut ix shall seem best and proper, and to make and execute deeds for such real estate in such way and manner as may be meet and proper, and to make and execute deeds for such real estate in such way and manner as may be meet and proper of the season of

will.

In the matter of the estate of James Spence, order attachment against W. M. Laratee, administrator, to pay claim of Mary C. Johnson, returnable to-day at 10 o'clock a. m.

Grant of administration was issued to W. G. Ferguson to administer upon the estate of Leah J. Ferguson, under an approved bond of Claims to the amount of \$87.30 were allowed

Claims to the amount of \$87.30 were allowed against the estate of Henry Luseke. In the matter of the estate of John Eggert, grant of administration was issued to Ernestine Eggert, under an approved bond of \$9,600. The will of John Preston was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Maria, Thomas, and James M. Preston, under an individual bond of \$30,000. The property consisted of real estate and twenty-five pianos, rented and on lease; seven pianos finished and in his shop, with other personal property valued at \$15,000, which was left to his wife, Maria Preston, with the request that she continue the business of manuquest that she continue the business of manufacturing and renting pianos.

Daniel Anderson pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$100 from Blake, Walker & Co.; remanded. George Farley pleaded guilty to petit larceny; remanded.

emanded.

Herman Geiger, tried for assault with intent to do bodily injury to Jeremiah Fitzgerald; verdict guilty, and the penalty left to the Court, who fined the offender \$100, and septenced him

who med the offender \$100, and sentenced him to imprisoument in the County Jail for ten days. State's Attorney Reed, having learned that certain parties were exercising the authority of Constable in and for Cook County illegally, filed the following petition:

To the Honorable the Criminal Court of Cook County and State of History.

Your petitioner, Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney in and for said county, respectfully represents to said Court that Michael C. Slavin, Lewis Herbst, Mathew M. Platke, Joseph Holderness, Patrick Daley, George Disences, and John W. Laimbeer, each severally unlawfully hold the office of Constable in said Cook

County, and execute and perform the dute in said county without any authority of law where fore your positioner prays and asks leave to be an inagainst each of said persons, in the nature of said warranto.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGER motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Richard Tomesend vs. John B. Foot and James Pennoyar, 1997.
Same vs. J. B. Foot and Henry Rosenberg, 1994.
Abraham Liberman et al. vs. Jacob watchens 1942.62.—W. R. Root vs. Wells Denney, 1998.
Johann Bugner vs. Martin Streissel and Anton berg, 1994.71.
Judge Gary-Robert 31,534.47.

JUDGE GARY-Robert Hall vs. C. J. Laury, 252.60.—Andreas Nelson vs. F. K. Holden, 31.2.—Robert Robertson vs. Bank of Chicago, 137.—Janual Hanson vs. John W. Stout, \$232.30.—Charles Fissimons vs. J. L. Taylor, \$1,473.32.—F. & B. Bunnar vs. James Darlow, garnishee, \$280.—W. W. Waiting a John Nourse; varidet, \$160, and motion for motion of a Circuit Cours—Constructions—G. F. Bergholt vs. Andreas Heim, Elizabetha Heim, and Peter Heim, \$282.56.—The Steam Stone-Cutter Company vs. Even Walker, \$2,566.—Samuel Stone vs. Lorenso Taskas, \$403.98.

JUDGE BOOTH—J. P. Wheeler, vs. 48.

\$403.98,
JUDGE BOOTH—J. P. Wheeler vs. Allemania is surance Company of Cleveland, \$49.51.—Larm Christianson vs. Nils Peterson, \$46.87.—W. H. Whitemore vs. Samuel Donnell, \$789.02.—John Bate vs. Gustave A. Korn, \$196.92.—C. W. Zaremba et al. a. A. B. D. Denior and W. K. Sweet, verdict, \$43.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE,

SENATE.

WASHINTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Mr. Morion presents the petition of colored men of Indiana, proteins ag inst the recent decision of the Supreme Cour of that State, claiming that, by the force of that decision they are deprived of their rights of etillembip and their children of benefits of education, and sains that the proper law-officer of the Government to directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Courf of the United States. Referred.

OLD FRINTING MATERIAL.

Mr. Anthony presented a memorial of F. & J. Riva, the publishers of the late Congressional Globs, sains Congress to purchase their uniting and material Referred.

KING KALEKATE.

KING KALAKAUA.

All. Amonous presented a memorial of F. 2.1. Rive the publishers of the late Congressional Glot, sairs. Congress to purchase their building and maintal Referred.

Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senale and three of the House to take measures for the proper notice at the Capitol of the King of the Hawain Lisian ds. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to amend the eristing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, postponed from last session, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the Conference Committee asked for by the House, Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sharman, Freimghuysea, and Cooper, such Committees.

Mr. Harvey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of cerain settlers on the public lands. It provides that settlers who left their lands on account of the raviages of grashoppers shall not be deprived of their rights to such lands, and authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to modify the Homestead laws in their favor. The provisions of the bill are also made applicable to estilers who may be compelled to laws their land for the same cause next year.

After some discussion, the amendment by Mr. Thumman to strike out the provision relating to 1975 was rejected, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to refer to the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the United States for determination the rights of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company under striking laws. He said as a bill of similar nature had been already reported to the Senate, he would not ask to have this referred, but gave notice that when the sentens from Iowa (Wright) should call up, on Friday sea, the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts, he (Inyalis) unit shift has a substitute.

Mr. Howe called up thas House bill relating to the disposition of servision and simplification of the Berman and Country of Sneb

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Huribut introduced a bill to aid in the control tion of a narrow-gauge railroad from tide-water in St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Great Iss nawha River, in West Virginia. Referred.

CURRENCT BILLS

nawha Kiver, in west virginis. Instance CURRENCY BILLS
were introduced as follows:
By Mr. Field—To increase taxation on foreign products and to facilitate the resumption of specie products and to facilitate the resumption

ments.

Mr. Harris offered a bill allowing the payment of one-haif of all the import duties in legal-tender note or National Bank notes. Referred.

By Mr. Farwell-For free banking and the resumption of specie payments.

The call of States for bills and resolutions to action was begun at Georgia, where call was left off last seesion. Mr. Young offered a bill for the settle

Mr. Young offered a bill for the settlement of socounts for carrying the mails in Southern State prior
to 1861, the amount not exceeding \$100,000. Referred
to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was ordered that when
the Legislative Appropriation bill is under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, an amendment
may be offered making a direct appropriation for the
Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers instead of haying them paid through the Auditor's office. He said
that by dispensing with the useless official machiner
now used, and by making the appropriations direct,
an annual expenditure of \$100,000 would be asved. He
disclaimed any idea of reflecting on the administration
of the Military Asylum.

Mr. Speer offered a resolution as to hmiting the
time for withholding from the Compressional Record of
remarks delivered in the House. Referred,
Mr. Cox then moved to suspend the roles and pan
the till.

time for withholding from the Congressional Recent Sermarks delivered in the House. Referred.

Mr. Cox then moved to suspend the role and pass the bill.

The House also refused to second the previous question on this motion by a vote of 68 to 110.

The bill then, on motion of Mr. Maynard, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules at any time.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules at pass a resolution for the appointment of select committee to inquire whether any official of the Government, or of the District of Combination of the professions, have used any means to obstrathe administration of law in the District of Combine the administration of law in the District, especially with reference to the trial of the so-called safe-parity conspiracy, with power to send for persons and pages, and to report at any time. Rejected—yeas, 139; may.

St.; not two-thirds in the afirmative.

Do motion of Mr. Ortu, the concurrent residual for a Committee on Reception of King Kalakas as agreed to, and Messrs. Orth, E. E. Hous, and Oxwere appointed on the part of the House.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Kellogg, (Conn.), referring to a report of the House, ruly expenditures of money had been made by the popenents of that measure, asked Mr. Hale was haby had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to had uttered a libelous charge without any foundation in heter a committee of investigation, and prove he sharps a close stand before the House and country as haring the Government, no subsidies in money, bands as succeptible of proof, and that he should take his one time and way of having it proved.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution that in the judicen

as shall be imperatively required for the public vice.

Without action upon it, and leaving it to go over in next Monday, the House adjourned.

Mr. Caldwell offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the numer, lecation, and use of troops in Alabams, and the distribution of provisions suthorized by Congress among the destitute people along the Tombigues and warming the Mr. Hisle, of New York, moved to reconsider the your seconding the previous question. Rejected year, 101; nays, 137. The resolution was than administration.

TRANSPORTATIO

Contest Between the Balti Ohio and the Saratoga C bination.

Irritation at the Reduced Ra St. Louis to New Yor.

The Hennepin & Rock Island Illinois & Michigan Cana

Foreclosure Suit Against the & Vincennes and Chicago Southern Roads.

Precautionary Measures press Companies.

THE FREIGHT WAR.

LATEST PHASES OF THE CONTEST

It is now learned that the Saratoga
somers not only reduced the rates fro
to the East, but also from St. Louis, hey have made such discriminations they have made such discriminations is the latter city as to arouse the indigerery railroad man in Chicago. Hered difference in rates between Chicago and to New York was on fourth-class fregrain about 10 cents per cwt. Now, new tariff, the difference is said to be by This discrimination has apparently because the Baltimore & Ohio at St. Louis as in this city, which shows that was waged against the latter road at every touches. This, however, does not say Chicago roads leading to St. Louis, no satisfy the Michigan Ceutral or Michigan Cause of the Pennsylvania. in the interest of the Penusylvania which, under the tariff, would get near Southwestern traffic. Should it be pre the Commissioners have wilfully fav one road belouging to the combination be considerable of a row within the fa be considerable of a row within the far though every road east of Chicage the Baltimore & Ohio, now act, combination, still they are not har various lines are mistrusting each of one claiming that the other is violating There ought to be but little jealous feeling on this account, for it is a we fact that the rules are daily violated by of them. The combination now cla having been forced to make cheap rat Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that it neve bject of the combination to raise the object of the combination to raise the freight, but to cut down the rebates, d

efited.

THE BALTIMORE a OHIO is still moving along very cautiously, as ver taken no decisive measures to med tion of the Saratoga Commissioner they have not as yet reduced their freight below those of the combination derstood that they are worrying the great deal by allowing drawbacks and The combination is unable to meet the point, as the making of rebates and draespecially prohibited by the tended the Saratoga agreement. It is ever, asserted that, if the & Ohio should be detected in dethings, the rates of the combination made still lower. But this is not as eater as the Commissioners think it is, already within the combination consider feeling because the rates have been low.

THE GRAND TRUNK
Railroad is not at all satisfied with it, reported by good authority that Mr. Hic General Manager of this road, sent a di Commodore Vanderbit yesterday p ignist the late reduction in the Commissioners, claiming that been his understanding that the ion had been formed for the of making and maintaining high rates, of making and maintaining high rates, of lowering them. Commodore Vande ply has not yet been received, but will

oly has not yet been received, but will some to hand to-day.

Mr. W. B. Strong, General Superinte the Michigan Central Railroad, and How, General Western Passenger Age Grand Trunk Railroad, returned from resterday, where they had been attenued in the Michigan and Grand Trunk Railroads. Both ital and Grand Trunk Railroads. demen are very reticent as to what fone. It is, however, admitted by Matthe Grand Trunk was to hat the Grand Trunk was, to all purp intents, a part of the combination, special inducements had been given evercome their opposition. The office Grand Trunk, on the contrary, wish to empression that they are still outside to bination, though they admit that they he o submit to the rules of the Saratoga ioners. They also admit that special o submit to the rules of the Saratoga ioners. They also admit that special ions have been made to them. Mr. I Western General Freight Agent of this to a Tribune reporter yesterday that igreed to abide by the rules of the Commissioners as far as rates are conceause it might be said their o had killed the combination, while it before long anyway from internal dis Inferiends of the combination, howe into to assert that the combination is today than ever, and that they will have the trouble in driving the Baltimore & the wail.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUEST NOIS & MICHIGAN CANALS.

Sin: If any further proof were desir vigorous onslaught is to be made upon rigorous onstangates to be made upon for large appropriations for various wo ternal improvement, which would cost of millions to complete, we have the pro-proceedings of the Convention recently; proceedings of the Convention recently in at Richmond, Va. You are doing the good service by unconditionally conden quixotic schemes advocated there. The be no danger, probably, that any of the projects would be successful if considerate the services of the services in the services of the services. tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you" policy vail. In their extreme anxiety to priations for meritorious works, very ho iometimes advocate large expenditures I do not number as one of these the

t Rock Island Canal (so called), which ported, was warmly discussed in the Convention. From this, and what I he is the papers for some time past, I am hat a strong effort will be made, dranter's session of Congress, to secure is practical. vinter's session of Congress, to secure a mation for the immediate construction anal. Now, there can be no objection provided it can be done without prejudifinois River improvement and the I lichigan Canal,—which I doubt. The lichigan Canal,—which I doubt the lichigan Canal, which is suggestion, I would not making this suggestion, I would not making this suggestion, I would not making this suggestion, I would not introduce that I am unfavorable to introduce the lichigan Canal which demonstrated the fact was in 1866, a survey and estimate of the hom Rock Island to Hennepin, and facts and thoroughly-competent enging as limited in time and expense; but I is report as entirely reliable in regarmain facts, and think that his estimated are approximation to the cost of a security estimated, as could be muta more critical survey.

According to his report, the length man line of canal would be 64 miles, at leader from Dixon 38 miles; the capacity min canal to be 60 feet in width at sur leet deep, and the feeder the same if the whole work, canal and feeder, was on something less than \$4,600,000.

A glance at the map will show that the control of the same in the same is the capacity of the same is the s mation for the immediate construction

petition Mr. Reed stated that med that one of the pretended in the petition was elected o, sud had exercised the func-a ever since without having The Court granted the State's file an information in each of assa.

THE CALL.
THO end of calandar.
10 35, and 38 to 49.
11 53, 37, 33, 40 to 45, 40, 10, 10, 20, 65, 65.
Tax appeals.
58 to 182.

18 to 182.
—181 to 140.

SUDOMENTS.
ECUT COURT—JUDOR PLODGETT
of Ottawa; verdict, \$1,522,26, and

SIONAL RECORD.

CIVIL ROBERS.

Dec. 14.—Mr. Morton presented lored men of Indians, protesting decision of the Supreme Court of that, by the force of that decision, f their rights of citizenship and benefits of education, and asking officer of the Government be dicase to the Supreme Court of the pred. INTING MATERIAL.
Inted a memorial of F. & J. Rives,
is late Congressional Globs, asking
their building and material.

ING KALAKAUA.

Imitted a resolution providing for
two members of the Senate and
to take measures for the proper
tol of the King of the Hawshan

DUSTOMS BILL. dup the Hawatian of the bill to amend the existtrial revenue laws, and for other from last session, and moved that on its amendments and agree to imittee asked for by the House. Thair appointed Mesers. Sherman, Cooper, such Committee. Landa, the Feling of Certain settlers on the vides that settlers who left their the ravages of grasshoppers shall their rights to such lands, and dissioner of the General Land Ofcomestical laws in their favor. The bill are also made applicable to compelled to leave their land for year.

oni are also made applicable to sompoliced to leave their land for year. sion, the amendment by Mr. Thurshe provision relating to 1875 was I was passed.
FIC RAILROAD BILL, moded a bill to refer to the Court of preum Court of the United States as rights of the Central Branch of kniroad Company under existing till of similar nature had been also Senate, he would not ask to have ye notice that when the gentleman by should call up, on Friday next, he true intent and meaning of the med acts, he (Inpails) would submit ute.

nte.
LAND BILL.
up the House bill relating to the in lands to be reclaimed in Sec., 14, ship 16, north of Kange 20, in the in, Wisconsin. Passed.
Bellevike Laws.
seented a resolution of the Im"Board of Trade, of New York, in and simplification of the Esyanu.

to distribution, troduced a bid for the appropria-nable the Commissioner of Agricu-ial distribution of seeds to portions have suffered from grasshopper past summer. Referred. osst summer. Referred, osstrator Bill. called up the bill which was re-ect to Committee to Frame a New District of Columbia, and it was

hat the demand for copies of the terested was very great, and he a copies be printed. Agreed to. to a motion to adjourn, with the the bill retain its place on the cal-ished business twindprove.

F REPRESENTATIVES. RNMENT RAILWAY.

Educed a bill to aid in the construc-

ago,
EANAWHA FOLLY,
mee'a bill making an appropriathe improvement of the Great Kaat Virginis. Referred.
URBENCT BILLS
follows:
increase taxation on foreign proto the resumption of specie payda bill allowing the payment of

import duties in legal-tender notes otes. Referred. For free banking and the resump-ents. a for bills and resolutions for action ia, where call was left off last see-

IL AGENTS' CLAIMS.

LE AD TO THE Settlement of sothe mails in Southern States prior
hot exceeding \$200,000. Referred
the Whole.
ALLIVANY ASYLUM.

Wheeler, it was ordered that when
ropriation bill is under considers
ties of the Whole, an amendment
king a direct appropriation for the
r Disabled Soldiers' instead of havough the Auditor's office. He said
with the useless official machinely
making the appropriations direct,
ture of \$100,000 would be saved. He
a of reflecting on the administration
lum.

Num. Should be seen that the description as to himiting the description as to himiting the ground the Congressional Record of in the House. Referred, posed to suspend the rules and pass ofused to second the previous ques-by a vote of 68 to 110. motion of air. Maynard, was re-iary Committee, with leave to report

motion of Air, Maynard, waiter to report it and to auspend the rules and to auspend the rules and in for the appointment of a to inquire whether any mement, or of the District of Columba, have used any means to obstruct of I aw in the District, especially he trial of the so-called safe-burglary ower to send for persons and papers, in the afarmative.

Perform committee, representative, reprior committee, reprior committee, reprior committee, reprior committee, reprior committee, reprior committee, reprior of King Kalakaun was asses. Orth, E. R. Hour, and Content of the House.

SONAL EXPLANATION.

BILLY, referring to a report of the result, Y., made the other day on the and in which he charged that core for money had been made by the operature, asked Mr. Hale whether he harge.

Appy to refterate every word that he at occasion, but did not propose to be any member.

Tested that Mr. Hale ought to sak for sestigation, and prove the charge, or he House and country as having unary without any foundation in fact, in the present financial affairs of, and that he should take his own awing it proved.

To MONE SUBSIDIES.

To the present financial affairs of, no subsidies in money, bonds, edges of public credit should be rest to associations or corporations or private enterprises, and that all glott to be limited to such an amountaitively required for the public service.

pon it, and leaving it to go over till House adjourned.
FIRERS DESTITUTION.
Fored a resolution calling on the Sections authorized by Congress among a slong the Tomogram and the same and the congress among a slong the Tomogram authorized by Congress among a slong the Tomogram and Warrior.
The previous question was section Speaker ruled that the points of the resolution by Messis, Garbido 1868.

TRANSPORTATION. cantest Between the Baltimore & ohio and the Saratoga Combination.

St. Louis to New York. The Hennepin & Rock Island and the

Initation at the Reduced Rates from

Foreclosure Suit Against the Danville & Vincennes and Chicago & Southern Roads.

Minois & Michigan Canals.

Precautionary Measures of Express Companies.

THE FREIGHT WAR. LATEST PHASES OF THE CONTEST.

Risnowlearned that the Saratoga Commisconers not only reduced the rates from Chicago to the East, but also from St. Louis, and that hey have made such discriminations in favor of the latter city as to arouse the indignation of very railroad man in Chicago. Heretofore the iference in rates between Chicago and St. Louis New York was on fourth-class freights, and grain about 10 cents per cwt. Now, under the new tariff, the difference is said to be but 4 cents. This discrimination has apparently been made to raged against the latter road at every point it paches. This, however, does not satisfy the Chicago roads leading to St. Louis, nor does it stisfy the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern Roads, which claim that this had been done in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, under the tariff, would get nearly all the Southwestern traffic. Should it be proven that the Commissioners have wilfully favored any one road belonging to the combination there will be considerable of a row within the family. Albecame every road east of Chicago, except the Baltimore & Ohio, now act, with the summation, still they are not happy. The raisons lines are mistrusting each other, each me claiming that the other is violating the rules. there ought to be but little jealousy and ill-feeling on this account, for it is a well-known for that the rules are daily violated by nearly all of them. The combination now claim, after awing been forced to make cheap rates by the lattimore & Ohio Railroad, that it never was the size of the combination raises the rates of

rational the least bensized.

THE BALTIMORE & ONIO

is still moving along very cautiously, and has as
yet taken no decisive measures to meet the action of the Saratoga Commissioners. While
they have not as yet reduced their rates of
freight below those of the combination, it is undirstood that they are worrying the enemy a
rest deal by allowing drawbacks and rebates.
The combination is unable to meet them on this
point, as the making of rebates and drawbacks is
especially prohibited by the terms of
the Saratoga agreement. It is, howrer, asserted that, if the Baltimore
4 Ohio should be detected in doing such
things the rates of the combination would be
made still lower. But this is not as easy a matter as the Commissioners think it is. There is
already within the combination considerable illfeling because the rates have been made so
low.

THE GRAND TRUNK

Rairoad is not at all satisfied with it, and it is reported by good authority that Mr. Hickson, the Secoral Manager of this road, sent a dispatch to Commodore Vanderbilt yesterday protesting this the late reduction made by the Commissioners, claiming that it had been his understanding that the combination had been formed for the purpose of making and maintaining high rates, and not of lowering them. Commodore Vanderbit's reply has not yet been received, but will probably wome to hand to day.

ly has not vet been received, but will probably wine to hand to-day.

In. W. B. Strong. General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Radiroad, and Mr. F. A. How, General Western Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Radiroad, returned from Detroit resterday, where they had been attending the meeting of the Managers of the Michigan Cenral and Grand Trunk Radiroads. Both the gendemental are very reticent as to what has been some. It is, however, admitted by Mr. Strong that the Grand Trunk was, to all purposes and mients, a part of the combination, and that mental inducements had been given them to matents, a part of the combination, and that pecial inducements had been given them to wercome their opposition. The officers of the Frand Trunk, on the contrary, wish to create the mpression that they are still outside the combination, though they admit that they had agreed b submit to the rules of the Saratoga Commissioners. They also admit that special concess. o submit to the rules of the Saratoga Commisnoners. They also admit that special concesdons have been made to them. Mr. How, the
Mestern General Freight Agent of this road, said
as TRIDUNE reporter yesterday that they had
agreed to abide by the rules of the Saratoga
Commissioners as far as rates are concerned,
because it might be said their opposition
and killed the combination, while it would die
before long anyway from internal dissentions.
The friends of the combination, however, conlines to assert that the combination is stronger
odly than ever, and that they will have but litlist touble in driving the Baltimore & Ohio to
the wail.

THE TRANSPORTATION GUESTION. THE HENNEPIN & BOCK ISLAND AND THE ILLI-NOIS & MICHIGAN CANALS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune:
Sm: If any further proof were desired that a ngorous enslaught is to be made upon Congress for large appropriations for various works of inamal improvement, which would cost hundreds millions to complete, we have the proof in the proceedings of the Convention recently in session thickmond, Va. You are doing the country good service by unconditionally condemning the quirotic schemes advocated there. There would be no danger, probably, that any of these wild Pojects would be successful if considered by themselves; but there is danger that the "You-terio-me-and-l'il-tickie-you" policy may premil. In their extreme anxiety to obtain appr rations for meritorious works, very honest men emetimes advocate large expenditures for works doubtful uthity.

146 not number as one of these the Hennepin bock Island Canal (so called), which, it is rested, was warmly discussed in the Richmond barention. From this, and what I have seen the papers for some time past, I am satisfied hat a strong effort will be made, during this main's session of Congress, to secure an approsession of congress, to secure an approminion for the immediate construction of that
aal. Now, there can be no objection to this,
weided it can be done without prejudice to the
liness River improvement and the Illinois &
liness Illiness improvement and the Illinois &
liness Illiness improvement
are operations sufficiently
are to prosecute both lines simultaneously to
a sardy completion. Would it not, then, be the
ne policy to concentrate operations first upon
a main time, to wit: the improvement of the
liness River and the Illinois & Michigan Canai,
In making this suggestion, I would not have it
nesstood that I am unfavorable to the conmution of the Henneyin & Rock Island Canal,
lines one of its earliest advocates, and believed
are practicability even bettere the preliminary
uners which demonstrated the fact were made.

also, a survey and estimate of the main line
liness and the least and the lines and the lines and liness an a 1866, a survey and estimate of the main live

would be an almost direct western extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the Mississippi; and, of its great importance, there can be no doubt. And yet, if I question whether the greatest good to the greatest number would be promoted by pressing its immediate construction, to the delay of another improvement which I regard as of still greater importance to a wider Southern Road, a trust-deed was to be made for \$320,000 to secure that amount of bonds, and 220 of them for \$220,000 were to be bonds were to be soid, and the quartette as security for the \$90,000. Finally the bonds were to be soid, and the quartette as security for the \$90,000 principal, \$86,000 interest and salaries. Moreover the Southern Road a trust-deed was

tion, to the delay of another improvement which I regard as of still greater importance to a wider extent of country. I hope that I shall not be charged with attempting to embarrass its ultimate construction.

To make this canal what it should be to meet the demands of commerce at no distant day, it should have such a canacity, and be constructed in such a permanent manuer (its banks being walled for its entire length), as to be properly adapted to steam-navigation; and this would involve a large additional cost. But, it will be involve a large additional cost. But, it will be inquired, why make the capacity of this proposed improvement greater than that of the existing Hilmons & Machigan Canal, since it is through the iatter canal that the connection must be made with Lake Michigan? I reply, because the time, her already come. made with Lake Michigan? I reply, because the time has already come when, to secure the cheapest possible transportation by this route, the Illinois & Michigan Canal should be enlarged, and its length shortened by extending the same kind of river-improvement above LaSaile to near Joilet, that is now in progress (but very slow progress) below that point. Would it not be better, then, to first enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and complete the river-improvement, so that steamboats large the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and complete the river-improvement, so that steamboats of a large class may pass freely between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico? By using all the funds obtainable from all sources for the completion at the earliest day possible of this main line of improvement, would not the ultimate construction of the Hennepin & Rock Island Canal, of the desired capacity, be more certainly secured? Nor would a little dalay in Island Canal, of the desired capacity, be more certainly secured? Nor would a little delay in the construction of this canal be so serious an injury to the country to be most directly benefited by it, as might at first be supposed. When an uninterrupted navigation for steamboats of a large class is obtained from Bock Island down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and thence up that river, and through the Illinois & Muchigan Canal to Chicago transportation must

Michigan Canal to Chicago, transportation must become cheap, notwithstanding the greatly-in-creased distance. This discrimination has apparently been made to meet the Battimore & Ohio at St. Louis as well sim this city, which shows that war will be taged against the latter road at every point it taged against the latter road at every point it. At all events, a very large amount of freight could be thus transported at a moderate cost, and upon the rivers much more rapidly than through a close canal, however well built. The Illinois & Michigan Canal would be refueed in leugth to as to be some 25 miles shorter than the canal from Hennepin to Rock Island; whilst, on the latter canal the leating would be pearly 40. canal from Hennepin to Rock Island; whilst, on the latter canal, the lockage would be nearly 40 feet greater than on the whole line of canal and river from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Illinois River. It wil, therefore, be perceived, as before stated, that the advantages of the di-rect route from Rock Island for through busi-ness over the more indirectione, are not so great as the map would indicate, or as might be supposed without a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

To supply a canal of large capacity, 64 miles

To supply a canal of large capacity, 64 miles in length, and a leeder of 58 miles,—altrogether a line of 102 miles in length,—through a country where the soil, for much of the distance, is quite porous, will require a large amount of water to be drawn from Rock River at Dixon; but the transport of the transport of the transport. but what proportion of the waters of that river signt of the combination to raise the rates of fight, but to cut down the rebates, drawbacks, st. recently allowed to harpies who had been making a living by that course, while the genglipular was public were not thereby in the least benshits. It is a well-settled principle, that the State would affect the upon its banks below that point. I suppose that it is a well-settled principle, that the State would have no right to divert the waters to the injury at a low stage would be thus diverted. I have no means of knowing, nor how it would affect the interests of those living and owning property upon its banks below that point. I suppose that it is a well-settled principle, that the State would have no right to divert the waters to the migry of property-holders, without paying the damages incurred. No such damages can result in regard to the supply of water for the enlarged and shortened Illinois & Michigan Canal, for Lake Michigan to ho seriously, or

shortened limois & Michigan Canal, for Lake Michigan is too large a pond to be seriously, or even sensibly, reduced by the demand which would be made upon it.

An inspection of the map of the United States will satisfy any impartial observer that the terminus of an improvement designed to meet, in the most self-statery results that the terminus of an improvement designed to meet, in the most self-statery results that the terminus of an improvement designed to meet, in the most satisfactory mauner, mands of commerce for the whole Valley of the

mands of commerce for the whole Valley of the Mississippi, as well as for "naval and military purposes," and for which we should be most likely to secure large material aid from the United States Government, should be at the mouth of the Illinois, rather than Rock River, however desirable both may be.

I fail to see that any very important advantage has been gained for the Hennepin & Rock Island Canai by having it tacked on to the tail of the gigantic system recommended by the United States Senate Transportation Committee, and indorsed by the National Cheap-Transportation Convention at Richmond. The work has decided merits of its own, and it is better that "Every tub should stand on its own bottom." Truly yours,

Rickfort, Ill., Dec. 13, 1874. Yours, ROCKPORT, Ill., Dec. 13, 1874.

HEAVY FORECLOSURE.

SUIT AGAINST THE DANVILLE & VINCENNES AND CHICAGO & SOUTHERN.

Berthold Loewenthal, on behalf of himself and all others who choose to join, filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Chi-cago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad and Railway Companies, and the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company, asking to foreclose a mortgage, appoint a Receiver, and grant an injunction. Complainant states that he owns forty bonds for \$1,000 each, with coupons attached, of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company.
These bonds are secured by trust-deed on the entire railroad of the Railway Company, extending from the northern terminus in the City of Chicago to the southern terminus in Thornton, togeth er with the franchises, equipments, tolis, issues, and profits. The Directors of the Railway Company, by resolution passed June 24, 1873, authorized the issue of 500 bonds, forty of which complainant owns.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES BAILWAY COMPANY was incorporated under the general law of 1872, and laid the greater part of its track in 1879. A considerable portion, however, of that laid through the Town of Worth was not laid out as

specified in the trust-deed, but complainant alleges it is equitably subject to the hen of the trust-deed, although not mentioned therein. It is claimed that the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company was incorpo-rated at the instance of the Chi-cago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, a number of the officers of both companies being the same, and known as J. E. Young & Co., and having the control of both ompanies. The complament then goes on to companies. The companiant then goes on to show that there were other persons in the employ of both companies, and they were in fact one organization but under different names. In this interesting condition of affairs W. D. Judson, as President of the Railway Company, and J. S. Campbell, as Secretary, gravely EXECUTED THE BONDS

of such Railway Company, and then, coolly of such rankay company, and twere, as gravely changing their official coats as it were, as gravely accepted such bonds as genuine, acting in the same capacity for the Railroad Company. The other officers common to the two Companies same capacity for the Rairrad Company. The other officers common to the two Companies also found no difficulty chameleon-like, in undergoing similar transformations and drawing double salaries. This happy family, with two tables off which to lunch, had a very conciliatory

meeting in September, 1873, and
LEASED THE RAILWAY COMPANY
to the Railroad Company, and then adjourned
for dinner. Unfortunately, their gastronomic
feats were too heavy a tax on the treasury of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Rail-road Company, and last fall it faited to pay road Company, and last tail it latted to pay its regular interest on its bonds. Selfish men who sought railroad bonds for the amount of interest they would pay refused to buy these bonds then, and as a natural consequence they fell. The bonds of the Cheago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company, deprived of any protection and support and entirely too weak to go it along thems, also necessarily suffered a it alone themselves, also necessarily suffered a

decline.
Urged by these financial difficulties the happy family who kindly supervised the common inter-ests of the Kailroad and Kailway Companies met in solemn conclave and evolved from their inner consciousness a brilliant scheme of bringing

forth

A NEW COMPANY,
which, like a scapegoat, should bear the financial iniquity of the two above-named roads. This
was done, and the new comer was christened the
Chicago & Southern Railroad Company. It was forth

LEASED PERPETUALLY,
in effect, to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes
Railroad Company, the consideration being the
payment of 7 per cent interest on the \$320,000
of bonded indebtedness, or \$22,400 a year.
In pursuance of this beautiful little scheme
the first Director generally realized, and the first Directors generously residued, and Bouton and the others went in although no stock of the Southern Company had ever been issued on which to vote, and they then subscribed to one share of stock of \$100 each, in honor, it may be supposed, of their new positions.

sitions.

The bill then goes on to state the contract of the Southern Railroad with to build the line, with which the public is familiar, in the late case of Brown vs. The Southern Railroad Company. Complainant states the alleged contract of the officers to furnish the iron at contract of the officers. the iron at cost; then attempt to make a profit from the job; the execution of the trus and the lease to the Chicago, Danville & Vin

cennes Railroad Company.

In 1873 a large amount of subscriptions in land and money were made to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company, which have been assigned to the Southern Company, and used by the latter as its own property. This content completes the configurate terms in void and that and used by the latter as its own property. In a satigment, complainant claims, is void, and that the owner hip of these subscriptions is in the hands of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railway Company. In November last the Southern Company took its contract and possession of the road from Brown, when he had nearly completed the road, and proceeded to finish it uself.

Complainant charges that the Southern Road Complainant charges that the Southern Road

to the Chicago, Danville & Vincenoes Ratiford Company; that the inter Company is hopelessly insolvent, its whole assets not exceeding \$2,500,-000, while its bonded indebtedness amounts to over \$3,700,000, and its floating indebtedness to over \$800,000, besides liabilities to the amount of several handred thousand dollars as guaranter or inderser of J. E. Young. The last-named redividual, it is claimed, has asserted that only \$59,000 of the bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Raiway Company had been issued, and complainant alleges he holds \$40,000 of them, and the Union National Bank the remaining \$10,000. In conclusion, complainent asks that the 12 miles of real complainant asks that the 12 miles of road through the Towns of Lake and Worth may be sold to meet his bonds; that he may have a lien on the subscriptions made to the Railway Company, and assigned to the Southern Company; that the railroad and railway and Southern Companies may be restrained from taking possession of the Southern Road, or selling or incumpanies in that H. F. Fames, the Commercials that H. F. Fames, the Commercials cumbering is; that H. F. Eames, the Commer-cial National, and the Fourth National Banks may be requested not to sell the bonds; and, lasily, that a Receiver may be appointed to wind up the complicated affairs of the Chicago, Dan-ville & Vincennes Railway Company. Messra. Cooper, Garnett, and Packard appear as complain-

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The various express companies, having in view a further increased security for their messengers submitted the following suggestions and guards He to the various railroad managers in the country : That both the end doors of all baggage and express-cars be permanently closed; or, if there are serious objections to this, then that the express companies be allowed to furnish and have put on by the mechanics of the road what is known as a "chain door-fastener," and when that is done, that peremptory orders be issued to the baggage and expressmen requiring the to be kept in constant use at all hours, day and night; posting the order in one or more places in each car, and forbidding those men to allow any persons-strangers, or others not connected with he train-to enter the cars for any purpose

whatever, particularly after dark. These precautions seem to be a necessity to protect the express companies against the repeated acts of desperadoes, who enter the baggage and express-cars in force by the end doors when the train is in motion, attacking baggage and express-messengers, overcoming, securing, and gagging them, robbing the safes, and, by checking the train, escaping without detection. SUIT OF A BAILROAD CONTRATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS Dec. 14 - Judge Drummond her rendered a very important decision in the case of William J. Walker, of Chicago, against Teegarden, Munson, Place, and others, of Laporte,

Walker contracted, it seems, to build part of water contracted, it seems, to build part of the line of the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago Rail-road Company, extending from Laporte to Plymouth. The Company failed to pay him, and he brought suit and recovered judgment in a State court for the labor done by him in the construction of the road. Being un-The defendants claimed there was never any ndividual liability under the statute; that the

individual hability under the statute; that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations, and that they were not bound by the judgment rendered against the Company.

Judge Drummond ruies all these points adversely to the defendants, and holds that Walker's judgment is absolutely conclusive against the Directors of the Railroad Company.

H. Crawford, of Chicago, and the Hon. J. E. McDonald, of this city, represent Walker; and Judge Niles, of Laporte, and ex-Gov. Baker are counsel for the defendants.

ACTION OF THE ST. FAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ACTION OF THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ACTION OF THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day indefinitely postponed resolutions favoring further Government subsidy to the Fox & Wiscoonsin improvement, which were laid over from last week, and meantime have been discussed by the Hons. I. Donnelly and E. F. Drake at a public meeting appointed by the Chamber. Both took ground in favor of a water route to Lake Superior as preferable for Minnesota, and more practicable. Drake further argued that the facilities afforded by the railroads were sufficient for the present traffic; that cheaper freights for wheat from this State Eastward could not be afforded till return freights are equal to the facilities required for the bulk of grain going Eastward; that multiplying lines of transportation, therefore, could not materially reduce freight costs for the present generation, though having therefore, could not materially reduce freight costs for the present generation, though having an important bearing upon the future development of the country. The Chamber finally adopted resolutions asking the State to survey the proposed canal routes between St. Croix and the Mississippi Rivers and Lake Superior.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature-The Ministerial Party-Election Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 14.—The Ontario Legislature is rapidly drawing the business of the session to a close. An act of last session gave power to grant letters patent to joint stock companies by order in Council, thus immensely reducing private bills, which formerly occupied a large share of the time of the Legislature and its Committees. Lobbying is necessarily reduced to a minimum. Throughout the session the Government was sustained by large majorities; if anything, their strength increasing. There is every probability of the session terminating before Christmas.

The two sections of the Roman Catholic party

ave recently been more closely allied, and will, at the approaching Ontario election, cast their votes for the Ministerial party. The ballot system will then be fully inaugurated. The Pro-vincial Treasurer, the Hon. Adam Crooks, is spoken of as the Ministerial candidate for East

as which demonstrated the fact were made.

It is charged as survey and estimate of the main line and box Col. J. O. Hudnutt, a practical and thoroughly-competent engineer. He is limited in time and expense; but I consider a report as entirely reliable in regard to the interest as the summit of the cost of a canal of teaching loss than \$2.09\$ feet of lockage from allinois River to the summit; and the cost of a line of canal to be 60 feet in width at surface and line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of canal to be 60 feet in width at surface and line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of canal to be 60 feet in width at surface and line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of canal to be 60 feet in width at surface and line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of canal to be 60 feet in width at surface and line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the summit; and the cost of a line of Respect to the line of the leader of the last cover which the leader of the poposition. The religious controversy between Archishop Lynch Roman Catholic, and leading Protestant to the promise of the minor officers of the control of the minor officers of the minor officers of

RELIGIOUS NEWS

Union Prayer-Meeting of the Chicago Ministers.

Desire that There May Be a Grand

Revival.

Meeting of the Methodist and Presby terian Ministerial Associations.

Dr. Patterson's Installation.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING. SERVICES IN THE METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK. A union prayer-meeting of ministers of the different evangelical denominations was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational, presided. Prayer began the proceedings, after which the Chairman made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the necessity felt for a religious revival in Chicago. Ministers were, in a measure, responsible for the state of the Gospel in their own community, and should make every exertion that lay in their power, without waiting for exterior aid, to bring their people nearer unto God. He referred, at some length, to the great excitement created in the islands of Great Britain and Ireland by eloquent revivalists, and believed that the time had come when Chicago might be similarly stirred, and gird up her loins to do battle for the salvation of souls. He was glad that the good work had been so well commenced, and his dearest hope was that it might continue with

ever-increasing zeal. THE REV. DR. HELMER, of the Union Park Congregational, said that God had built His church on men, and that the people could only become full of the Holy Spirit through earnest and united prayer. There was no reason why a general revival could not be made effective in Chicago. It lay with the ministers to make it so, and he hoped that no effort would be left untried for that purpose.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS then asked the meeting to join in prayer. His supplication was quite fervent, and appeared to oduce a good effect. He especially entreated the Most High for united labor on the part of the brethren ; to make all work for the glory of God alone, rather than for any mortal ambition.

A hymn was then sung.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas said that his sympathies ran out in the direction of doing the work of God thoroughly. It could only be done by union. -For his part he was tired of looking at men with badges on. He had bee and the valuables intrusted to their care, have compelled to wear a badge himself. had faith in that gathering because it was a union prayer-meeting.—a com-bination of all the churches.—all for the great purpose of saving souls. He would be perfectly willing to open his church at all times to such

> THE REV. MR. WALKER then offered up a prayer, in the course of which he hoped that denominational names might fade away; that there might be a thorough union, and that all the brethren might be full of the Holy Ghost,—the inspiration that moved the world to religious feeling.
>
> Dr. Walker asked whether it was intended to continue the prayer theatings. He should like ortinue the prayer-meetings. He should like to see one more meeting of ministers before the grand revival commenced.
>
> Capt. Kidwood offered up a prayer, and then hoped that the suggestion of Dr. Walker would be obtained by the suggestion of Dr. W

The Rev. Mr. Leonard prayed fervently for Several other gentlemen supplicated for the

Several other gentlemen supplicated for the same blessing.

Dr. Waiker repeated his question.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas said that the lecture-room would be at the disposal of the brethren whenever they chose to assemble. Dr. Walker moved that they meet NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON

NEXT MONDAY AFFERNOON at 2 o'clock, and that a committee be appointed to report a plan of religious operations at that meeting, which was carried.

Dr. Thomas noped that there would be no useless waiting on Providence for outside assistance. If they would aid themselves, God would aid themselves, God would aid themselves. and them.
Capt. Kidwood was certain that there was a

quantity of reserved power in the churches, which ought to be brought to the front.
The following Commuttee was then appointed:
The Rev Drs. Thomas, Cheney, Walker, Heimer,

and Gulick.

Before separating, the Committee recommendhim in the construction of the road. Being unable to reslize payment from the Company's assets, he recently brought suit, in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, against several of the Directors and stockholders, to enforce an individual liability for the amount of the principal and interest of his judgment, now about \$250,000,

The defendants claimed there was never any further executed that a central union prayer-meeting of all the churches be held once a week at the first Methodist Church—the day to be fixed for each Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It was further executed that a central union prayer-meeting of all the churches be held once a week at the first Methodist Church—the day to be fixed for each Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It was and that a central union prayer-meeting of all the churches be held once a week at the First Methodist Church—the day to be fixed for each Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It was further recommended that union meetings be held in the various districts of the city as the practice much the able to account pasters might be able to arrange.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge was requested to lead the meeting next Monday afternoon, and the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed was solicited to of-ficiate in the same capacity in the afternoon of The meeting then adjourned.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist Ministerial Association assembled at the usual place at 10:45 o'clock vesterday morning. In the absence of Dr. Jutkins, Dr Edwards was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. H. Jewett, of Kansas. The following visitors were introduced: The Rev. E. H. Jewett, of Kansas; A. G. White, of Nebraska; Dr. Ruttledge, Agent Freedman's Aid Society; J. H. Waldron, of the Wisconsin Conférence; J. R. Creighton, Secretary Minnesota Conference.

Dr. McKeown presented a report of progress on behalf of the Committee appointed to provide entertainment for the "Triers of Appeal. Owing to ill health, Dr. McKeown resigned his place on the Committee, and Mr. Cantine was appointed in his stead.

Addresses in behalf of the grasshopper suf-

Addresses in behalf of the grasshopper suf-ferers in Nebraska and Kaneas respectively were made by Messrs. White and Jewett.

The discussion of "The Methods of Revival" was then opened by the Rev. N. H. Axtell, who was appointed to do so last week. He was fol-lowed by Drs. Peck and Thomas, after which discussion was postponed till next Monday, Dr. Felton being requested to open the debate.

The meeting adjourned after being addressed by Dr. Ruttledge, who spoke in the interest of by Dr. Ruttledge, who spoke in the interest o

THE PRESBYTERIANS. The weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers yesterday morning was of a devotional character, and the attendance was very large.

In the business meeting a member called attention to the fact that the aid given by the churches to the Ministerial Relief Fund was not

Dr. Kittredge said his church had been giving to the fund, but would not after this year. In his congregation was the widow of the first pastor his church ever had, for whom no relief could be secured from the fund.

The Bothel Home Computing was then called The Bethel Home Committee was then called upon for a report, but not being ready it was given another week. Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTALLATION.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson will be installed as Professor in the Presbyterian Theological College this evening. The exercises will take place in the Second Church. The Rev. Mr. Craig, of Iowa, will address the meeting on behalf of the Board of Directors. The Rev. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, will deliver the charge, and the new Professor his maugural ad-

DEACONS ORDAINED. W. Henry Brintnal and Everett C. Daniels were ordained as Deacons in the Third Presby-terian Church Sunday. This is an addition made necessary by the rapid growth of the congregafarewell to moody and sankey.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says:

"This is a day the like of which has never been seen in Ireland," is the heading of a leading article in au Irish newspaper now before us, regarding the grand-Convention of over 1,000 clergymen of all denominations of Christians, drawn from all parts of the island,

which assembled in Dublin on Tuerday, the 24th of last ponth.

There were among these dignitaries of the Episcopal Church, and clergymen of all the other denominations, together with an assembly estimated at 20,000 in number, including noblemen, gentiemen, and people of every grade, class, and character in the community. The nation seemed moved from its centre to its circumterence, and its representative men flowed together, not for any grand national or political purpose, not to meet some foreign Prince or mighty potentate, not to attend upon some great exhibition of the industries of the people, but to meet two humble, unpretending Christian lay evangelists from America.

As one of Ireland's ancient orators once said regarding a certain political event in the history of his country, so it may be truly said of this day, "Ireland never rose so high, either in politics or moral life, as she rose on the day of this remarkable assemblage. That vast multitude seemed moved by one all-controlling spirit, and continued for two whole days, or throughout the entire essessions of the Convention, absorbed in the consideration of the great revival work now in progress all over the land. which assembled in Dublin on Tuesday, the 24th of

PERIODICALS.

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FRANK B. SANBORN inder the title The Virginia Campaign of John trown, begins a series of papers, of which this is de-ted to "Hit Years of Preparation," and contains most tecessing details of the life of John Brown up to his as-GARDINER G. HUBBARD

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We have this day sold to Mesers. C. L. Rice & Co. our titre stock of Machinery and Supplies, together with at interest in the vasuable machinery Directoric con-olided by its, of Eastern maintenance. We solder for come the continued favors of all our friends and custom-Fig. The firm of Greenise, Batchelder & Co. is this day dis-leved by mutual consent. Its affairs will be settled by secree F. Batchelder, at 80 Lake-at. CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1817.

We have this day purchased of Messrs. Greenice, Bate we have this day purchased of account of control decided & O., as above, their entire stock of maca. No. 215 end 217 lake-at., where, with ancested facilities, we are propared. & d shall be picased as upply, the demands of their numerous (monds and customers, in addition to our cwn. Respectfully, GHICAO, Dec. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AIMEE The management take pleasure in amouncing a short FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE SKASON, with MLLE MARIE ATMS, the Queen of Opera Bounds, and the new FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, one week only, commencing Monday, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, m., when will be produced for the first time in Chicagonas. Leocog's atest and most famous nussical and comal sensation. LA FILLE BE MADAME ANGOT, with cal sensator. LA FILLE DE WADAME ANGOT, with the following arists in the leading roles: Clairette (her criginal role), Mile. Aimes, Mile. Langee, Mile. Nardynn; Ange Pitou (his original role), Muns. C. Kolletz. Tuesday evening, and Wednesday Matinee, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Wednesday evening (first time here), LA FILLE DE MADAME. Tauesday evening, Dec. 24, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT Friday, grand Christmas Matinee, LA BELLS HRLENE. Friday evening, benefit of Aimes, LA PERICHOLE, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, last Aimee Matinee. Saturday evening, Dec. 28, Grand Farewell Night.

Son et of Prices—Admission; \$1. Reserved stats, Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1.50. First Balcouy, 75e and \$1, according to location. Second Balcouy, 35e and 56e. Sale of seas to commence Thursday morning. Usual reduction at matinees.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

## GRAND OPENING WEEK!

BLAISDELL'S MUSEUM COMPANY! JOHN DILLON, Mrs. MARY MYERS, and a host id favorites in John Brongwam's excellent comedy of ROMANCE AND REALITY. Remember the Matinees, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, d SATURDAY. Promenade Concerts in the large lie of the Museum, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and

al price of admission..... ....30 Cents MAGICAL BAZAAR, ....STATE-ST.....

CHRISTMAS BOXES CONJURING TRICKS 11 PARLOR ILLUSIONS, With Full Instructions.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Tiles attended with Magical Enter Branch, 23 Union Square, N.

BAZAAR OF ALL THE NATIONS, NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH, dienigan-av., bet. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Commencing Tuesday p. m., Dec. 15,

Continuenting I destury p. m., pec. 19, Continuing through the Week.

Laddes in constumes of the different nationalities, will produce a over booths made to represent their respective sations, and will offer holida; and useful articles appropriate to each.

A RESTAURANT will be open all the time.

MUNIC and PROMENADING. Every evening Literary, Musical, or Dramatic Entertainment. ary, Musical, or Dramatic Entertainment.

Admission to the Bazaar, 25c; or ticket with six admissions, \$1. To be obtained at Keen & Cooke's, 113 and 115

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

A WEEK OF PURE MINSTRELSY! Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels IN A BILL OF GENUINE ETHIOPIAN FUN. Reery evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. Monday, Dec. 21—First production of Kelly & Leon's ranslation of Herne's Comic Opera, entitled LE PETTI

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. A GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA BY THE STAR COMPANY. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, every evening during he week (Friday excepted) and at the Wednesday and saturday Matinees, Fred Marsdan's celebrated play in our acts, entitled

CLOUDSI Friday Evening, Dec. 18-Benefit of Mr. W. H.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH SHYLOCK, OTHELLO, AND IAGO, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday nights as... SHYLOCK Wednesday and Friday nights as... O'HELLA' Fhursday night and Sa urday matines as... LAG Near week an entire change of characters. Seam can be secured six days in advance without carrs. charge.

TURNVEREIN "VORWAERTS" I. Lecture by Rev. Robert Collye

"The Relation of the German Americans to America and the Native Americans," ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TONY DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY Thursday, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. 25 Specialty Artists, competing Irish, English, and Dute Comic Songs, Hat Spuning, Gymmastics, Tumbling, Spade and Ladder Dancing, Acrobay, Skaing on a Pederal, Jugging, Live Doakey, Performing Animals, Beautiful Music. New Scenery, New Tricks, New Ward-robes.

165 WABASH-AV. SHASTA. The great California Landscape, by H. A. ELKINS, view from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m. Admissi 25 cents. Twelve tickets, \$2. MEDICAL CARDS.

BEDICAL CARDS.

IST East Washington-st., Chicago, longer engaged in the special treatment of all private and chronic diseases. Diseases poculiar to women, such as menorrhagin, leucorrhea, or waites, chlorosis, diseases and displacements of the womb, sterility, etc., successfully treated. Are with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a physician treating thourands of cases every year acquires great skill. Coundential consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Curable cases goaranteed. Laties requiring surplead add, moderal attendance, or advice, may only or added a tendance, etc. The revoked medical literature illustrated with chaste one gravings, relating to the above diseases and explaining whomay marry this impediments to marriage, their nature, cause, and cure. Price 25 cents, in plain sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundars, 2 to 4 p. m.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundars, 2 to 4 p. m.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, corner washing on and Frankin, on the August of the State of Illinois for the august purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private discovering the state of the corner was the for over twenty years. No matter who has failed, call or write and receive the opinion of the highest medical talent, free of charge. A book for the million free of charge in office, or 10 cents to pay pestage, on Marriage, Less Energy, Love and its consequences, etc. Ladius requiring the most delicate attention, the confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 2.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 380 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, e consulted, personally or by mall, free of charge, chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay, so hours. 9a. m. to 8p. m.: Sundays from 9 to 12.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debitity, etc., naving tried in vain every known remote, has found a simple self-cure, which he REEVES, 78 Nassausta, New York. SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

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National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid for and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS TOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N, York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$50, \$70, currence: steering, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE, Sailing Three Times a Week to and from? BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sis., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, Great Western Steamship Line. CTEAU WESTERN DECAMBED ESTA From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Saurday, Dec. 19. Great
Western, Capt. Windham.
Cabin Passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$20.
Sacursion tickers, \$100. Apply at Gen'l Freignt Depot
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.
GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORT WESTERN RAILROAD. es, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Concle, corner Madison-st., and at the depots. d Freeport & Dubuque Express.

5 Milwaukee Mail.

5 Milwaukee Fapress.

5 Milwaukee Passenger.

5 Milwaukee Passenger.

6 Milwaukee Passenger.

6 Milwaukee Passenger.

6 Milwaukee Passenger.

6 St. Paul & Winona Express.

6 St. Paul Passenger.

6 Geneva Lake Express.

6 Geneva Lake Express.

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. MICHI AN CENTRAL & CREAT WESTERN RAILTOAD. heast corner of Randolph Leave. | Arrive.

Day Express. 8:0 a. m. 9:00 p. m. Jackson Accommodation 9:35 p. m. 610:35 a. m. Atlantic Express. 5 5:15 p. m. 8:30 a. m. Night Express. 1\*9:00 p. m. 1\*6:30 a. m. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Thicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louis ans, Mo., and Chicavo, Springheld, Alton and S. Loui Through Line. Union Depat, West Side, near Madison-st bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depos, and 122 Kandolph-st.

Leave. | Arrive. Kasas City Express...

Louis and Springheid Ex...

St. Louis and Springheid Ex...

Ex. via Jacksonvilla Division...

St. Paul & Minucapolis, Express; also, via Milwankee, for Ripon, Berlin, Oshkosn, Menasha & Green Bay, lilwankee, Madison, Fraire du Chien; also, Menasha, Green Bay & Stavons Point.

CHICAG . BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-no. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Ofices, 53 Claric-st., and at depote. Ashasa Chy Learenwerth 20,00 a m. 2,35 p. m.
Texas Supres. "10,00 a m. 7,15 a m.
Aurora Passenger. Streator Pass
Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 1,00 p. m. 9,55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 1,00 p. m. 9,55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 1,00 p. m. 1,00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omatia. 1,00 p. m. 7,15 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omatia. 11,00 p. m. 7,15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 11,00 a. m. 2,25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 11,00 a. m. 2,25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 5,155 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 5,155 p. m.
Texas m.
Part Supres. 2 p. m. 1,255 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation 5,155 p. m.
Texas m. 2,255 p. m.
Tex

\*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. 1Ex. Monday KANKAKEE LINE,
From Central Depot, Jost Lake-st., and depot Jost Trentysecund-st. Ticket office, 12t Randolph-st., and at depot. KANKAKEE LINE. Leave. Arrive. 

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Piltsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Bailway depot, cor-ner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 131 Eandolph-st., and at depot. PHITSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. rom depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ficket office, 121 Kundolph-st., and at depot. 

PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. 
 Day Express
 \* 9:00 s. m.
 18:00 p. m.

 Pacific Express
 5 5:15 p. m.
 16:28 a. m.

 Fa=6 Line.
 \* 19:00 pm.
 \* 29:00 a. m.

 Mail.
 4:56 a. m.
 \* 5:65 p. m.
 BALTIMORE & CHIO RAILROAD From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depots, foot of South Water and foot of Twenty-second-sts. Ticket affice, 21 La-Salle-st.

Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Tickel office, Grand Facific Hotel.

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RECORDER'S REPORT. The semi-annual report of the Recorder of Deeds, up to Nov. 20, 1874, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance. The report shows the total receipts of the office to have been \$37,616 36, and the expenditures \$27,199.84, leav-

ing a balance of \$10,416.52. NEW DEPUTY SHERIFFS. A communication was received from Francis Agnew, Sheriff, setting forth that the Judges had extended a rule for five additional Deputy Sheriffs and one clerk in the Sheriff's office, and saking the Board to fix the compensation of one Chief Deputy and four City Deputies and one one clerk. It was referred to the Committee on

The official bond of H. B. Miller, as Collector Jail and Jail Accounts. of Cook County, in the penal sum of \$1,600,000, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum was received and referred. The report shows that the Institution has been constantly overcrowded during the pastyear, greatly impeding its usefulness. Nevertheless, a fair proportion of those admitted have recovered, and the state of general heaith has been good, the death rate being unusually small. At the date of the last annual report there remained in the Asylum 263, and 163 have been admitted, making a total of 426 received during the year. The highest number of immates at any one time was 31, and the lowest number 263. year. The highest number of inmates at any one time was 31, and the lowest number 263. There have been 124 discharged, 27 as recovered, 33 as improved, 10 as stationary, 22 sent to the State Hospital, and 27 died. Five have eloped, 1 male, and 4 females. Those discharged as improved were so far recovered that their friends could take called of them, and the crowded condition of the Asylum rendered it desir-

Of those admitted during the year, 7 were between 15 and 20 years of age; 22 between 20 and 25; 21 between 25 and 30; 28 between 50 and 35; 28 between 35 and 40; 14 between 45 and 45; 12 between 45 and 50; 12 between 50 5 : 6 between 55 and 60; 3 between 60 and nd 55; 6 between 55 and 70; 1 between 70 and 75; 5; 2 between 65 and 70; 1 between 80 and 85; 10 funknown ages.

THE NATIVITIES

THE NATIVITIES

Littled States, 36; Germany.

were as follows: United States, 38; Germany, 35; Ireand, 44; Norway, 13; Bonema, 7; Sweden, 7; Engiand, 5; unknown, 3; Poland and Scotland, 2 each; Canada, Denmark, France, Finland, Holland, Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Wales, 1 each. There were 68 married, 78 single, 10 widowed, and 3 unknown.

10 whowed, and 3 unknown.

THE ALLEGED CAUSES

of insanity were: Chorea, 1; cerebro spinal mennigius, 1; onsappointed affection, 1; domestic trouble, 5; entelleys, 6; gref, 2; hereduary, 6; ill health, 1; intemperance, 5; inflammation of brain, 5; injury of head, 2; loss of project by the great fire of 18:1, 1; excessive mental application, 1; puerperal fever, 6; religious exceptions of the property of the prop stroke, 1; Spiritualism, 1 (a male); uterine diseare, 3: unkno n, 103. Among

of those admitted were I artist, 4 blacksmiths, 2 bookkeepers, 5 carpenters, 1 engineer, 3 rarmers, 3 sailors, 2 seculators, I school-teacher, 1 THE NEW STORY

was completed early in January, giving an amusement hall and arty sleeting tooms; yet the Asylum was badly overcrowd.d. Accordagly, the Meoical Superintendent recommended an additional wing 250 feet long, the plass and specifications for which were prepared, and some of the contracts awarded. The work should be pushed for are awarded. The work about his passed for and as rapidly as jossible, as not another patient can be admitted until some are discharged. Wards with twenty-three sleeping rooms contain fifty patients, and recovery is impossible under such circumstances. A piano has been purchased for the many half, and a bowing-aliey noted up in the basement, both tents a source of amusethe basement, both teing a source of amus ment and benefit. The purchase of a pigeon-hole table for the fem le, and a poor or this art-

Commissioner Clough, making it the duty of committees to ascertain the responsibility of all mactors, was referred to the Committee on

Public Service.

A resolution, offered by Commissioner Holto the value of the County Circk's omce.

be the value in the County Circk's omce.

DECLINES TO SERVE.

Commissioner Louergan assed to be excused from serving on the Committee on Finance. He was excused.

Crawford as a suitable person to act on that Committee, but Mr. Crawford declined, saving that he had already all the committee-work he

Commissioner Holden endeavored to ascertain the reason of Commissioner

formation upon that subject.

The Chairman announced that he would designate a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Commissioner Louergan.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES.

WHY THE SHERIFF REFUSED TO APPOINT THEM.

The refusal of Sheriff Agnew to appoint sundry i wyers' clerks as special deputies, for the purpose of facilitating the process of serving amonses and the like, has caused no little commotion among a certain element of the legal fraternity. The Sheriff refused to grant the special privilege under the advice of solicitor, Mr. Ricaby, who has grave double as to whether a summons served by a clerk, deputized for that purpose, is actually binding in law. He took the ground that if more help is wanted for service purpose at the Sheriff's office, it should be granted in full legal form, and that no ambiguous duty should be foisted upon the public by a class of persons considered

upon the public by a class of persons considered by many as being irresponsible.

There are now pending two test cases before the courts,—both bearing upon this point. One case arose under Mr. Bradley's administration, and went before Judge Gary, because a defendant served by a special deputy refused to recognize the legality of such service, and took an appeal to the Superior Court. Judge Gary has not yet rendered his decision, but when he does render the same, it will be, no doubt, interesting. The second case arose from Mr. Agnew's refusal to appoint the "specials," and is pending in the Circuit Court before Judge Farweil.

Sheriff Agnew is firm in his resolve not to appoint any man a deputy, for any purpose whatever, unless he is fully bonded, signed, sealed, and delivered to the country, and held responsible

less he is fully bonded, signed, sealed, vered to the county, and held responsible thicial acts in the service of said county for his official acts in the service of said county for the little period of sixteen years. This determination has induced three Judges to recommend an addition to the Sheriff's staff of five more deputies, which will, doubtless, make the matter satisfactory both to the lawyers and to

FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB.

PROCEEDINGS OF THEIR MONTHLY MEETING.

The Farragut Boat, Club heid their regular monthly business meeting last evening, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Their President, Mr. Richard C. Oliphant, called the meeting to order. Secretary Alf S. Porter then read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were adopted. Reports of committees being next in order, den Downs, from the Committee on Dramatic Entertainments, made his report con-serving the last entertainment, and, referred to the Treasurer of the Committee as to their finances. Mr. Staples respond-id, and reported, as receipts from the lame, \$330; expenses, \$150, leaving a balance on and of \$180. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued till after the part action.

Dommittee continued till after the next enter-ainment, which will be for the benefit of the Drpnan As lum.

Mr. McDonnell, Chairman of the Party Com-mittee, reported that they had held one or two neetings, and had decided that their next party thould be Wednesday evening, the 30th inst.

The Committee on Music was not ready to re-port, and was continued.

nan of the Executive Committee re-

applications for admission, from Messrs. C. H. Cushing, W. B. Mitchell, Caarles L. Webster, and Trilingham Johnson. The applications were referred to the Board of Admission.

were referred to the Board of Admission.

The next business in order being communications, the Secretary read several from divers persons, the most important one being that received from the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Northwostern Amateur Association, in which he stated that at their last meeting the Board had amended Sec. 2 of Art. Rules and Regulations concerning Junior oarsso as to read as follows:

A Junior carsman is defined to be one who has never been a winner in a shell or scull-race open to more than one club or comer, nor pulled in such a race, un-ces it was distinctly announced as a Junior race. After disposing of their regular business, new usiness being in order, a vote of thanks was even to the ladies who assisted in their last framatic entertainment. A vote of thanks was dee extended to the Dramatic Committee for heir valuable services.
On motion of Mr. Murison, a committee of

three was appointed, consisting of Messes. Murson, Moffatt, and A. O. Downs, with au-thority to correspond with beat-builders in re-gard to building the clue a pleasure-barge durmg this winter.
Mr. Downs made a motion, which was carried,

to the effect that the club purchase a challenge medal, to be contested for by the members of the club only, during the coming season, for single sculls, and the Executive Committee to have the power to arrange the details for the contest. This concluded the business for the evening, and the club adjourned.

WELCOME HOME.

RECEPTION TO GEORGE E. GOOCH. The gentlemen who specially admire Queen Victoria, and look back for glory all the way to Boadicea and Caractacus, were in happy mood at Brown's yester lay evening. The occasion celebrated was the return to Chicago from his wedding trip in Europe of Mr. George E. Gooch, President of the St. George's Benevolent Association, which the members of the Society and others of his friends thought should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The peculiar form which the little token of re gard took was a dinner-an institution which. though generally thought to be cosmopolitan in though generally thought to be cosmopolitan in its nature, is supposed by Englishmen to be purely British in its origin. The dinner, to which about 100 gentlemen sat down, was served in Kinsley's best style. The head of the table was occupied by Mr. A. Booth, an ex-President of the St. George's Society, and among the other guests present were His Honor Mayor Colvin, the Rev. Dr. Coliver, Drs. Carr, Senior and Junior, the Rev. Dr. Stocking, R. Hervey, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Marguerat, President of the French Benevor. Marguerat. President of the French Beneve Dr. Marguet at Tresacts of the French Senevo-lent Society; J. Rutter, H.s Honor Judge Ban-yon, J. C. Bankin, A. H. Blackall, James W. Sheahan, James John, William Wayman, Dr. J. B. Walker, E. A. Chambers, Secretary J. St. C. Cleveland, George G. Levi, Joseph Butler, Ed-ward Sanders, Edgar Sanders, W. Colebrooke, H. L. Tolman, and other

Tolman, and others. The menu was very complete, and included as liarly appropriate to the occasion an En-plum-pudding. At the conclusion of the st the toasts of the Queen and the President of the United States were drank, and suitably responed to by the Rev. Robert Collyer and Dr. J. D. M. Carr, Jr. The toast of the evening was that of "Our Guest-Mr. George E. Gooch which was proposed by the Chairman in a pendially happy speech, and elicited a corresponding answer. Then followed toasts to "The Land we Left, and the Land We Live in," with an sloquent response by Robert Hervey; "The Mayor and Corporation," with response by Hayor Colvin; the Pulpit, the Army and Navy, the Ladies, and the Press, all of which elicited eloquent responses. The party broke up at an early hour this morning, the company at an early hour this morning, the company agreeing that ample honor had been done or the occasion both to St. George and Mr. Gooch and that the occasion had proved one of the est reunions of old countrymen that

> GEN. SHALER. A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York World sums up the state of affairs in the Board of Fire Commissioners as follows:

Gen. Shaler's mission and position have had, or

has ever taken place in the city.

straine companies and two-tures by the CALL as Association; he has no more power to carry out his suggestions or to reform patent abuses than would have the reporter who should write the subject up in a newspaper. The fittle finger of one of the "Sweenie faction" is thicker than his ions for practical purposes. The whole power of the Board is wielded by a politician who in education carefully and a six loss that is not the covarions. the board is wheated by a position is not the equal of on capacity, and so had position is not the equal of a ward, mind—in ew York, Philadelphia, or Balt more. It suits him ad the party which he heads to concur in every secommendation that Gon. Shaler can make nowing an increase of the for e, the purchase of new en-Commissioner Cenley suggested Commissioner awford as a suitable person to act on that Comlettee, but Mr. Clawford declined, saying the had already all the committee-work he aid attend to.

Commissioner Holden endeavored to ascertain e reason of Commissioner Lonergan's desire leave the Finance Committee, but got no intraction upon that subject.

The Chairman announced that he would designed a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by resignation of Commissioner Lonergan's desired the finance Commissioner without power. Were I called upon to sim up the president results of Gen. Stater's mission, I should say that he has given the National Board Companies a good excuse for coming back, and the political managers of the fire and police force an opportant of the commissioner Lonergan's desired by the first and results and its will speedly appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies is one absolutely appear that the position he occupies the value of Gen. State's mission, I should say that he has given the private a good excuse for coming back, and the political managers of the fire and police force an opportunity to increase the expense of the Department without altering its character or increasing the provided appear that the position he occupies the wall, and it will appear that the position he occupies the say that he has given the call the prediction of Commissioner Lonergan's appear that the position he occupies the prediction

an remained as long as he has. In a, however, is a latter of prediction. In point of fact things are just where they were before the Board companies withdraw. A knot of corpit, greedy, unscrupthous, arrogant, and irresponsite positions control the Fire-Department, and till new are legislated out of official existence and despotic ower is granted to a real and responsible Fire-Marini, backed by a capable Mayor and an houses Council, no matter now large the force is made nor how appraise are the memorands presented for the "adrough discipline, and, consequently, of high em

GENERAL NEWS.

The gamblers who were indicted at the November term of the Criminal Court will be tried

The scarlet fever is raging in the city to an alarming extent, especially among children. Too much care cannot be exercised to prevent its

A small Scotch terrier, all the way from Edin burg, passed through the mails Saturday, and was safely delivered to the proper person in the West Division.

Among the transfers recorded yesterday is that of 40 feet on Franklin street, east front. 80 feet north of Randolph street, sold by John Woodbridge to Merril Ladd for \$55,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a. m., 13 deg.; 10 a. m., 16; 12 m., 20; 3 p. m., 21; 6 p. m., 20; 8 p. m., 28.

Henry Bergman, the Philadelphian who recently attempted to take his life as the Eagle House, on South Canal street, is improving, and will probably recover from the pistol-shot wound in

his right temple. At the meeting of the Board of Health to-day, Dr. B. C. Miller will make a report of his atten ance upon the Health Association at Philadel-phia, in which he will present many of the ideas gained from the discussions there:

The arguments on the motion to quash the indictmen, against Mr. Storey for libering N. K. Fairbank were to have been made vesterday morning, but, Mr. Asay being unable to be present, the matter was deferred until to-day.

A druggist on Madison street, near Lincoln, had the ends of his fingers frozen so badly Saturday night while carrying in a huge sign inscribed, "Ice-Cold Arctic Soda-Water," that it is feared amputation will have to be resorted to. The man who upites in an eminent degrepiety and frugality will never buy a Sunday
paper so long as he can borrow one from his godless neighbors. Thus he will get all the news in
this world, and it won't cost him a scent of
brimstone in the next.

Coroner Dietzsch was at leisure yesterday, the first day since entering upon his duties. He occupied an easy chair in his office in the forenoon pensively waiting for something to turn up. An the afternoon he went home in disgust, leaving the chair to his deputy.

ported that their boat-house had been put in exbe lent order for the winter at a cost of \$16.

This was through the energy of the "Downs
Brothers," and a vote of thanks was extended to
those gentlemen for their prompt attention to

Coroner Dietzsch beld an inquest yesterday
on the body of an infant named Fred Zeller, a
somof Jacob Zeller, a Russian emigrant, en
route West. Deceased died Sunday on a klichtian Central Railway train, of infantile conjunthis matter.

ter.

heasurer reported the club entirely out and a considerable fund on hand.

Committee on Membership reported ur

street.

Few people have an adequate idea of the immense amount of office-work to be performed by

be a swered.

The Judges, at their meeting Saturday afternoon, considered an application of Sheaff Aguew for five additional Deputies and an extra clerk, for me additional Departies and an extra cierk, which are needed on account of an increase of business, and authorized their appointment. It was expected that the selections would be made yesterday, but they were not, owing to the difficulty of choosing from a multitude of applicable.

At the annual convocation of Corinthian Chap-At the annual convocation of Counthian Chapter, No 69, R. A. M., held Mouday evening at Coriothian Hall, the following officers were elected and installed for the ersuing year: C. C. Phillips, High Priest; J. A. Chawford, E. King; S. M. Henderson, E. Scribe; A. J. Dox, C. of N.; N. T. Burch, P. S.; F. E. Miller, Treesurer; J. O. Dickerson, Secretary; A. N. Robinson, R. A. C.; Samuel Kerr, M. 3d Vail; L. Chariette, M. 2d Vail; G. McWilliams, M. 1st Vail; S. M. Rechardson, Tyler. Vail; S. M. Richardson, Tyler. A person named Thomas Barett Stokee has

been presecuted in a Scotch court for practicing as a physician without a proper qualification. In defense he put in two diplomas granding a title of M. D., one from the Livingstone University in America, the other from the Edinburg University of Chicago, the latter having been granted for a fee of \$50 by one Dr. Rober son, without any examination. Mr. Stokee was found guilty, and sentenced to fourneen days' impresoment. and where is the University?

The steamship Indiana, of the American Line, reported arrived at Queenstown, Sunday, the 19th inst., has on board as part of her cargo 270 boxes of bacon from Keokua, Ia., which left that city, via the Chicago, Burbington & Quincy Railroad, Thursday, Nov. 26; passed Chicago, via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsyllon, Polymer Chicago and Polymer Chicago vania Railroads midnight Friday, the 27th, and left Philadelphia Thursday, Dec. 4, arriving in iverpool vesterday. This makes the unprece nted on ck time of eighteen days from heokus. enteen from Chicago, to Liverpool on

A meeting of the South Division of the Chicago Temperance Union was held vesterday afternoon at the Methodist Church Block. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. William Wheeler. On motion of Mrs. O. B. Wilson, the wheeler. On motion of Mrs. O. B. Wrison, the meeting proceeded to reorganize for the ensuling year. After a decate on, and a slight alteration of, the Constitution of the Society, the following officers were, on motion, elected: President, Mrs. O. B. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. William Wheelers and Mrs. Charles Wilson. O. B. Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. William Wheeler and Mrs. Charles Walker; Secretary. Mrs. M. E. Cook; Treasurer, Miss Mary M. Everts; Committee of Management, Mesdames Durfee, Jones, Smith, Basset, Purington, Busby, and Andrews. The meeting then adjourned.

The case against Mike McDonald for assaulting James McGarry with intent to commit mur-der, has been set for trial to-day week, and he will plead when arraigned at that time. The reason the case was not set before was that his ree having sustained the demurrer to the pleas n abatement entered by Mr. Asay, W. F. Storey's ounsel, thus deciding the Grand Jury to have been legally constituted, all the indictments re-turned by it are good, and accordingly the State's At oracy fixed soay at the first opportu-nity, and notified the parties and witnesses to be present.

No small amount of business enterprise is displayed about this time of year by the firms that pay boys 10 cents a hundred for distributing their circulars at houses in the residence part of the city. And scarcely less enterprising are those houses that, in addition, pay 5 cents a hundred for all the currents. dred for all the circulars of opposition dealers that their boys can grab on the stoops and balcomes. When two boys go into partnership and each takes one firm's circulars, they do away with middlemen as thoroughly as if they were Grangers. Bob, who has 5,000 bills of Jones' cheap grocery to circulate, and Bill, to whom have the company of 5,000 bills of Jones's cheap grocery to circulate, and Bill, to whom have been incrusted 5,000 posters advocating Smith's gleaning glocery next door, meet, exchange their parcels of "dodgers" or "guttershipes," ja s the day in swapping lack-knives or reading prace sories, and at night Bil turns Jones's circulars over to Smith, and Bob turns Smith's over to Jones, and everybody is happy. The officers of the several city militia companies met at No. 8 South Clark screet last even-ing. Capt. Fl. J. Cunniff, of the Irish Kifles, oc-

cupied the chair, and Lieut. James E. Murray, of the Montromery Light Guards, acted as Secretary. The following companies were represented: Irish Rifles, Montgomery Light Guards, Clander Care Care Above Hurter and Lieut Dian-na-Gae! Guards, Airme Hunters, and Irisa Legion. The formation of a new regiment of the foreign born element was taken up and discussed at some length. It was decided to invite all rominent foleign-born military-men to attend the next meeting. Capts. Cunniff and Rargio and Lieuts. Murray, Maher, and Heaney were appointed a committee to confer with the offi-cers of the First Regiment towards having a State Militia law passed. The Secretary was in

A story is told of a Times reporter who has a mortal dread of the fell ws whose ways are dark. a The disciple of Faber was walking along Robey suddenly a pistor-shot was fired. Scared beyond neasure, he ran for dear life, and right into the arms of a man he took for a "crook." "On, dear, sir." tremblingly said the Times man, taking his oreide watch and chain from his pocket, and a 5-cent nickel. "Here is all I have in the world; take it and let me go!" "What's the matter with you?" said the supposed highway bler. "On really, sir, this is all I have, and a are welcome to it." "Well, who are you? on't want your watch and nickel; I'm a poiceman in citizen's dress." And the Times man irew a long sigh of relief and departed. was afterwards learned by the officer that a resident on Robey street, near Madison, had gone out and shot a crippled horse which was groaning in the gutter, to the annoyance of a very sick lady in the house.

Over a week ago THE TRIBUNE published as account of the matrimotial doings of one William D. Herchell, shas Dobson, who had left a wife and two children in Rochester, N. Y., and subsequently married two young ladies, bringing his third wife to Chicago. This unfortunate lady, while enjoying the honeymon at a Wabach avenue boarding-house, read the account in Sunday's TRIBUNE, and from it received the first intensity of Heightly northy. irst intimation of Heicheli's perfidy. He atempted various explanations and trumped-up stories with a view to regaining his place in the stories with a view to regaining his place in the lady's affections, and proposed, after confessing his villating, that they go to Canada, where they could live together unmoiested. To all this the outraged woman refused to listen, and refused ever to see him again. Her mother, Mrs. Douglas, residing in Cincinnati, was apprised by telegraph of her daughter's wreched position, and came to her relief. As wretched position, and came to her relief. As soon as the young lady, completely prostrated by her misfortunes, had sufficiently recovered, by her mistortunes, had sumceture recovered, she returned home with her mother. She is highly respected by a large circle of friends in Chichinati, whose esteem she has in nowise forfeited by her innocent share in the unfortunite affair, and by whom she is regarded as the blameless victim of a villainous deception. She says she will gladly appear against her betrayer in case he should be arrested, but there seems to be no prospect of that, as he took good care to disappear as soon as he was exposed.

The trials and tribulations of Peter Hand, the w Jader, it seems, come thick and fast upon m. Yesterday he was subjected to insults at the hands of a loafer, until at last, aggravated to such an extent that he could not submit longer, he seized the fellow by the collar and longer, he selzed the fellow by the collar and summarily ejected him from his presence. It seems that during the afternoon the man, whose name unforcunately is unknown, called at the Jail and attempted to force himself through the gate leading down from the office to the corridors in front of the prisoners' cells. Mr. Hand closed the door on the fellow, and left him standards in the cellow. prisoners cells. Mr. Hand closed the door on the fellow, and left him standing in the office, remarking that at that moment he was very busy. The ruffian was indignant, and applied several vite and dirty epithets to Peter, which would have angered a saint, much more the Jailer in tharge of the scalawags in the Cook County Jail. Mr. Hand, however, curved his fast-rights conr. Hand, however, curved his fast-rising ange-til, as he returned from his errand inside, th fellow renewed the insult, and struck Mr. Hand a blow in the face. This was too much, even for the Jailer of Cook County, and he let the fellow have one straight from the shoulder which sent him reeling across the office. Peter then fol-lowed up the advantage, and seized the impu-dent may and haved by out of the office in owed up the advantage, and seized the impu-ent man and hursed hun out of the office in a namer that convinced him should no intrude his ice in that locality the second time it would

GOOD SAMARITANS.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"The Good Samaritans" is the name of a society among the women of Caicago. The chief business of this society seems to be to meet in one of the churches about once a week and raise a "wow, a wiot, or a wumpuss," a regular Kilkenny cat-fight, among the members, and manufacture fun for the newspapers; and that business they follow with an energy and assiduity whice, if directed in the proper channel, would clothe and feed half the poor people of the city during the whole winter, but which, as now directed, merely serves to make Samaria ashamed that one of her citizens ever stopped on his way from town to help the poor fellow who had fallen on the roadside, and thus furnished some of the Chicago women a name under which to make themselves ridiculous.

"How do we slip; up or down?" This question was seriously discussed in literary circles and in the pulpit, not long ago. The reasoning of one side was that it was impossible toe "slip up" stairs, while it was natural to "slip down." The other side contended with equal force that other side contended with equal force that ould not "slip down" stairs, until he had "slipped up." The question was around rst "slipped up." The question was argued at eight, and either side displayed great logical powers, but the question was not settled to the satisfaction of disinterested parties until yesterday. A gentleman who, owing to the keen atmosphere, had "slipped down" a large quan-titiv of whiszy, in passing along Clark street, managed to elip—his heels up and his head As a policeman helped him out of an ashbarrel, which was standing near at the time, he was heard to remark that he, "hic, 'hipped down." His statement was taken for correct by the crowd. Later in the day, the same chap "slipped down" a cellar in search of more whisky, and still later, white holding a lamp-post in fond embrace, his feet "slipped up." The whole circumstance is commended to the philosophical prind. sophical mind.

CRIMINAL.

Albert Senz. a colored man, was found in pos ession of a box of scap, by Sergt. Byrne, who suspected he had stolen it, and promptly arrested nim, and placed him in Madison Street Station-John Robbins was arrested last evening on Clark street, by Detective Flynn, on suspicion of baving stolen a set of billiard balls which were found in his possession under suspicious circumstances. He was locked up in Madison

John McHenry and William Harris were caught by Sergt. Byrne and Officer Hinkley, last night about 9:30 o'cleck, while trying to force an en-trance into C. A. Taylor's trunk-store, on West Madison street, nearly opposite Union. They were locked up to await a hearing. Joseph Seipp, a Granger, was yesterday allured

into the mock-auction store at No. 210 Madison street, by the persuasive eloquence of George . Lusk, whose arguments were so convincing that Joseph believed be was getting a real bar-gain when he paid \$20 for a lot of "snide" jewe'ry. He discovered his mistake, and caused

The saloon of Fred Schneider, No. 50 Sherman street, was entered by burglars yesterday morn-ng between 5 aud 6 o'clock, and the safe broken pen and \$50 and some valuable papers stolen. be thieves obtained entrance by taking bricks om the wall beneath the sidewalk, and pas into the basement, and thence to the saloon of the first floor.

Salvidore Papaso, the Italian who was so dangerously stabbed by some unknown person at the corner of Dearborn and Twenty-first streets onday evening, was better at 11 hight, and will probably recover. He cannot, or will not, give any account of the manner in which he was stabbed. He is proprieter of a various shop at No. 12 South Water street.

Last evening at 8 o'clock, Albert Stoolmaker ent into the rooms of Charles Seidler, at No 387 Twenty-sixth street, for the purpose of colecting rent, as he states, and was set upon by the latter, who struck him with some sharp in-strument on the back of the head, and inflicted a severe wound. Seidler was arrested, and Stoolmaker was taken to his room, in the same ouilding where the trouble occurred.

The police authorities have made a virtuous show of morality in the arrest of several persons as vagrants, but the captives assert that they have only been taken in custody for effect; that the hundreds of criminals who are allowed to stalk in the broad light of day on Clark street and other thoroughfares, and through the various billiard and gambling rooms and salcons are left untouched because they feet and saloons are left untouched, because they fee and saloons are left unforched, because they fee certain officials liberally. The persons taken in last night are Isaac Sammons, Patrick Mitchell, Jeremiah Dunn, John Garrity, and William Whelan. They were found at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets by Officers Braton and Memerre, who had instructions to arrest them. They will be examined before Justice Boyden this morning.

A horrible affair occurred at Munger's North Side laundry Friday afternoon, between Mary Mc-Carthy and Christina Boel, two employes. It appears that an old feud existed between the two girls, and that the former, who is quick-tempered and passionate, had made threats against the latter only a few days previous. On the date mentioned she executed oor. The iron burned the flesh f.om her hand, saving the bones and muscles exposed. Dr vme was called and dressed the wound, which e thinks will disable the girl for some time, he girl McCarthy was discharged at once, but syst no complaint has been lodged against

abused mortals, and some of them, especially in this wicked city, justly deserve all they get in that way. But there are honest and true men on the police force, and if any one is entitled to that reputation it is Station-Keeper Martin Hayes, of the Armory, as evidenced by the following fact: He was passing along Van Buren about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and when a such watchman Matthew was due him as salary. about 4:30 o'clock yeste day afternoon, and when at the corner of Canai picked up a pocket ook containing \$18.75 in currency, three half-fare Lake Shole Railroad tickets from Rochester, N. from the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home, bearing the name of Michael Higgins, formerly of Company I. Thirteenth New York Infantry. His age is stated in the document at 60 years, and his com-plaint varicose veins. Mr. Hayes has the picket book and contents at the Armory, where the old rete an can obtain them on application. Mr. Higgins was evidently on his way to the Lake shore Depot when he lost his pocketbook.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Prof. Swing's lecture for this evening at the Reunion Presbyterian Church is postponed. Further announcement as to time.

The ladies of the Educational and Industrial Aid Society will meet Tuesday afternoon in Room 40 McCormick Block, at 2 o'clock. The second annual ball of the Benevolent As-

ocation of the Paid Fire Department will be given to-morrow evening in McCormick's Hall, The Rev. M. M. Parkburst will deliver a lecture on "John Chinaman at Home," in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Churck, Thursday evening, Dec. 17.

The Foundlings' Home Concert, on the 23d, at Farwell Hall, gives everybody an opportunity of making that worthy institution a Christmas present that is much needed.

Elias Colbert Esq. will give the tenth lecture in the Atheneum; free course this evening in the First Methodist Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Subject, " The Transit

The question, "Can a drunkard be saved for this life and the one beyond the grave?" will be answered by H. S. Wisner at the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, 148 Madison

street, to-night. The Society for Physical Culture will meet at In a Society for Any at the Chicago Atheneum. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Papers

and selections given by members.

The meeting of the citizens of Hyde Park for the purpose of forming a Law-and-Order Club relative to the sale of intoxicating drinks, is to be held at the Town-Hall, this evening at o'clock. A large meeting is anticipated.

THE CITY-HALL. One of the North Division Aldermen has ap

plied a poor-man's plaster to his back to draw out the hard feelings he has against Dixon for not placing him on better committees. Mr. John Freeman, one of the bookkeepers in the employ of the Board of Public Works, fur-

nishes an additional City-Hall item this morning. For the seventh time in his life he was yesterday made father to a bouncing boy baby. Gen. Shaler will to-day submit to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners his fourth installment of recommendations for the reorganization of the Fire Department. This will relate solely to the system of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, and will without doubt be as lavish in expenditure as his past recommendations have

The Board of Public Works yesterday decided The Board of Public Works yesterday decided to either reduce Sergt. Tom Barrett or remove him from the Cottage Grove Station to the First Precinct, under the supervision of Capt. Buckley. The reasons for the change are founded on his roor management of the men under him, which has made itself manifest in several scandalous trials which have recently come before the Board. His successor has not vet been fully determined upon, but it will probably be Sergt. Byrne, of the Madison Street Station.

Supt. Rehm yesterday furnished the Board of Police with a list of the superannuated members

they be placed on the watch of the Fire Department, but so much objection was manifested that it was finally abandoned. The following is that it was finally abandoned. The following is a list of the men so reported: Michael Mc-Loughlin, Henry Forbes, James T. Stewart, Thomas A. Moore, Charles S. Perry, and Youngson Hall. All of the above, excepting the last, are unfitted for night patrol duty, but with one exception they are so stationed that they prove efficient. The Board yesterday appointed the thirty-eight watchmen provided for by the last appropriation, and they began their dancer. special appropriation, and they began their du-

The Engineers' Committee appointed by the Citizens' Association to investigate the Water-Works' completed their labors on the south engine Saturday night. Yesterday they demolished the water and tested the capacity of the pure in purpose, from an unimited shocky of pumps in pumping from an untimited supply of water. A commetee vesterday morning visited ne rooms of the Board for the purpose of askthe rooms of the Board for the purpose of asking permission to test the ca active of the north engine. The Board stated their reasons for refuling to allow the test to be made, when the following correspondence passed between them:

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1874. Redmond Prindivil'e, Esq. : DEAR SIR: It is the desire of this Executive Com-

DEAR SIR: It is the desire of this Executive Committee to continue the examination of eaglies at the water-Works by the engineers appointed for the purpose, whose labors have been confined to the south engine, usually called No. 4, the test of which is now about closing. It has been intimated that there are objections to the examination of the north engine, usually called No. 3, at the present time, and the interview had with you this morning convinces us that such objections are reasonable and valid. Will you please fix a day as early as practicable, with the necessary preparation, when our wishes with regard to the examination of engine No. 3 can be complied with. Such date to indicate when the engine with be in proper order for the desired test. Yours respectfully,

R. P. DERIGGSON. VI. e-President.

The Board immediately returned the following The Board immediately returned the following

Your communication of this day in regard to testing Your communication of this day in regard to testing north or engine No. 3 is duly received. The Board deem it for the best interest of the city to connect the new tunnel with the pumping works at the earliest possible day, so that it may be filled with water, and the shafts and cisterals utilized in case of need. While this is being done it is necessary to run the north engine, as the south well must be dry during the time. When this is completed it will be necessary, in order to get a fair test of the north engine, to repair or replace the present pump valves, having been in use for seven years without repairs. The Board will be happy to cooperate with your Committee at any time after the let of March. Very respectfully,

R. Paindyllle, President,

SUBURBAN.

The Board of Trustees for the Town of Cicero met yesterday morning in the Town-Hall at Austin. Present-Butler, Herrick, McCaffery, Donnersberger, Crafts, and Sharp. Absent

Eckart. The Clerk read a communication from certain sidents of Ridgeland, calling the attention of the Board to an encroachment upon the public highway at the corner of Ridgeland avenue and Lake street. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

A communication was received from B. W. Bowen, in which the attention of the Board was called to a petition for a sidewalk on the south side of Bennett street, from Centre avenue to Waller avenue, which had been referred but never reported upon. The communication set forth the loss occasioned Mr. Bowen by reason 10,133; J. M. Rusk, Republican, 13,637.

Eighth District—George W. Cate, Reform, 9,546; Alex. S. McDill, Republican, 9,544; scatof the sidewalks not being laid. An ordinance for a sidewalk as asked in the original petition

for a sidewalk as asked in the original petition was ordered prepared.

Martin Rassmussen presented a petition asking that a license issue to himself for the sale of liquors at his house. John Werner presented a similar petition, and Wilham Lauge another of similar purport. The three petitions were re-ferred to the Committee on Licenses, with in-structions to ascertain whether or not the peti-tioners had compiled with the law.

The following notice from Mr. George Eckart was read:

was read:

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Town of Cicero:
GENTLEMEN: My private business is such that I can
no longer attend to the duties of my office. I hereby
tender you my resignation as Trustee of the Town of
Ci. ero, I would most respectfully recommend as my
successor Mr. James W. Scovill. Mr. McCaffery moved that the resignation be

and on the table until the third alraday in March. Mr. Herrick amended the motion by moving that the resignation be accepted. After some pre ty warm discussion, the motion as amended was carried. Mr. Scovill was then chosen to fill the vacancy by the following vote: Yeas—Butter, Crafts, Shaip, and Herrick; nays—McCaffery and Doupershever. McCaffery and Donnersberger.
The fine of \$5 imposed upon each of certain parties for rescuing stock from the Pound-Master while he was impounding the same was suspended for the present on account of the poverty

of those interested.

The Town Attorney was instructed to notify the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company to remove its track from Hart avenue, between the Lilmois & Michigan Canal and Wright street, it being represented that the Company had never obtained the right of way, and that in consequence of the raising of the track the property along the avenue was rendered

McAvov, and that there was due him as salary the sum of \$50. The appointment was approved, and the above amount ordered paid. It was made a rule that the Clerk place

his pay-roll, at the end of each month, a list of mouthly salaries to be paid by the Board.

The Treasurer reported that he had been able to make a settlement in the Hastings matter by the payment of \$187.20 and Justice's fees, and that he had renewed the insurance upon Town-Hall, and that the insurance premium was

The matter of outstanding bonds now due, and pa ing off certain of them, was referred the Committee on Finance, with instructions to order their payment if deemed advisable.
An ordinance for grading and stoning Clark street, at Clyde, from Ogden avenue to the Chicago & Burlington Railroad, was ordered pre-

The fee bills of Solomon Forrest, J. P., in the case of Cicero vs. Herman Sherwood, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The offer of Mr. Busby to pay in cash one-fourth of the amount with the cash one-fourth of the cash of the The offer of Mr. Busoy to pay in cash one-fourth of the amount which he owes to the town, and to give for the remainder a clear title to cer-tain real escare was declined. The amount of his indebtedness is about \$2,409.

The Superintendent's pay-roll was read, and

warrants for the payment of the same ordered.

After a general expression of views concerning the question of granting salcon-licenses, the
Board adjourned for two weeks. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. The young ladies of the Heights and vicinity will meet at the residence of U.O. Howe, Esq., on Prospect avenue, at 3 p. m., Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a relief

society. The young men of the village and vicinity will afternoons at 4 o'clock for religious exercises.

meet at the church on Prospect avenue Sabbath It was decided Sunday to hold regular prayer meetings at the new church on every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All denominations are The cades of Mount Vernon Military School

marched from Morgan Park to the Bethauy Church Sunday morning, in charge of Col. Hol-lister, and made a spiendid appearance. In making arrangements for the Christmas-Tree festival, held every year by the Bethany Sabbath-scool, it was decided by vote not to bring private presents to the Christmas-tree for distribution, but to take up a collection next Sabbath, and purchase candles and sweetmeats for the children, to be distributed equally to all.
W. W. Watson was appointed a committee to entertain Santa Claus, and W. Hopkinson, Esq., a committee to provide the refreshments.

PARK RIDGE. The Park Ridge Musical and Literary Society met Saturday night in the school-house. The attendance was large. Z. D. Root, Jr., read an able essay on finance. Miss Kitty Davis furnished some excellent music, which was heartily ap preciated. A debate followed on the question, "Is the World Governed More by Fashion than by Reason?" Affirmative, F. G. Moss and Mr. Eggleston; negative, M. W. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Kaufman. Life in New York was touching-ly alluded to by the leader of the affirmative, and female suffrage discussed by his colleagues. The leader of the negative was materially assisted by Mr. Kaufman, who made a regood argument, which carried the deci good argument, which carried the decision in favor of the negative. A tableau, under the leadership of H. Morehouse, called "The Duei," closed the entertainment. Another entertainment will be given in January, under the leadership of Mr. F. G. Moss, when an excellent entertainment may be looked for.

The sociable of the Methodist Church will be held at the reguleroof R. M. Meschern Tones. held at the residence of R. M. Meachem Thursday evening.

OAK PARK. A dramatic entertainment will be given at the old Congregational Church in Oak Park, Friday evening, in aid of the Christmas tree for the children of Christ Church. The entertainment will commence with the comedy of "Which am I," and will conclude with a farce. STATE EDUCATION.

Report of the President of the State Normal University.

Special Distate h to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 14.—Richard Edwards, President of the State Normal University, has finished his biennial report to the State Board of Education, which meets at Normal this week. Of this very lengthy and interesting paper the following is a synopsis, showing the principal facts developed by the statistics of the school: During the present term there has been 503 pupils in all departments, of whom 315 were in the Normal, and the others in the model. Of 172 candidates for admission 148 were admitted. During the year ending last Jane, eighty two counties in the State were rep two counties in the State were represented in the Normal Department by 448 counts, and there were 315 in the model school. During the present term sixty-nine counties are represented in the Normal Department. This year a better organization has been effected by the appointment of an experienced man as training teacher. Fifty Normal students are always engaged in teaching in the model school and every student before graduating must have taught at least four terms in the institution. Since the founding of the Normal School in 1857, 3,258 students have received the benefit of it in the Normal section and 241 have received its diploma. In that time the model department of pupils, which pays unition, has had 2,930 pupils and twenty-two graduates. All departments of the University of the section of the University of the section of the University of the University of the section of the University of the University of the University of the University of the section of the University of the Universi unils, and there were 316 in the model school pays tuition, has had 2,500 pupins and wanty-two graduates. All departments of the Univer-sity have sent out 4,000 teachers to the schools of Illinois. Of the 3,258 Normal pupils, State beneficiaries, all pledged to teach. Nearly half of them are children of farmers. Three hundred and seventy-five support themselves, being mostly farmers. Two hundred and fifty-nine were children of widows, and nearly nine-tenths were enforced or widows, and nearly inde-centre of the rest children of mechanics and laborers. The Normal School will close for a two weeks vacation Thursday. The Wrightonian and Phil-adelphian Societies hold their annual contest Wednesday evening. POLITICAL.

The Wisconsin Congressional Vote, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—The following i he official return of the vote for Representatives

in Congress, summarized for THE TRIBUNE : First District-Nicholas D. Fratt, Reform 9.532 : Charles G. Williams, Republican, 12,568. Second District-Amasa G. Cook, Reform, 11.459; Lucien B. Caswell, Republican, 11,676;

scattering, 2.
Third District—Charles F. Thompson, Reform, 10.343; Henry S. Magoon, Republican, 11,535; scattering, 57.
Fourth District—William Pitt Lynde, Reform,

12,046; Harrison Ludington, Independent-Republican, 9,545. Fifth District—Samuel D. Burchard, 15,784; Hiram Barber, 9,839; scattering, 223. Sixth District—Gabe Bouck, Reform, 14,641; A. W. Kimball, Republican, 14,733; scatter-Seventh District-David C. Fulton, Reform,

tering, 3. RIGIOUS JACK TARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The striking sailors still hold out and are very confident of success. Till to-day no trouble was experienced, but early in the afternoon two negroes, who had agreed to ship in the J. W. Baizley for Mobile at the reduced wages, were attacked on Front street and duced wages, were attacked on Front street and were obliged to take refuge in the Shipring Commissioner's office. A large crowd gathered in front of the office, but no further violence was offered. The men were conducted to their vessel under a guard of police. A few moments afterwards a sailor who had agreed to ship on the J. W. Bacon at the reduced rates was attacked and severely handled near the Queen street wharf while on his way to the vessel.

Still Alive-A Firm that Has Maintained the Lead in Its Branch of Trade for Fifteen Years Not to Be Squelched by

Fire. Giles, Bro. & Co., at 266 and 268 Wabash avenue, are surprising the public with their magnificent display of fine imported and American goods, and, what is still more worthy of note, are crowded with customer in both wholesale and retail departments, of watches, jewelry, silverware, and such goods as are generally sought for holiday presents. The public has learned, during years of experience, that the articles in which it deals are what they purport to be, and that the prices asked are reasonable. This will explain why, in the face of disaster, of total loss by fire, and of the devressing influence of a financial panic the firm has constantly prospered, and is always assured of steady and increasing patronage. Realizing the importance of accommodating their prices to the prevailing disposition toward economy and retrenchment, they have so lowered them as to make it difficult for an also houses with inferior manufacturing uit for smaller houses with inferior manufac and importing facilities to compete with them. Their large and varied stock is always available to partie anywhere in the Northwest who desire to make pur

Climbing Fern. Attention is invited to the advertisement in another column of the Lygodium Palmatum, a new climbing fern extensively used for decorating parlor walls, picures, altars, altar cloths, etc., and which remains per-

fectly green the entire winter, and even into spring. Address A. A. Williams, Box 57, Hartford, Conn. The New Album of Music will be ready for sale at W. W. Kimbali's, State street corner of Adams, next Friday, with an entire new selection of forty-one pieces of vocal and instrumenta music, such as Mignon, Aida, Lohengrin, etc. Price,

Reed's Temple of Music. Fine resewood planes, prices \$300 to \$700; terms, \$50 cash, balance \$25 per month. Spiendid organs with six stops for \$125; terms, \$25 cash, balance on monthly payments.

that the \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 black customers at the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street, are at least 20 per cent less than other houses sell the same goods. BIRTHS.

Ladies Generally Acknowledge

DEHAVEN-At Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 20, 1874, Madam DeHaven, wife of Capt. Joseph E. DeHaven, of a son.

MARRIAGES. DAY-BOSTWICK-Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1874, at 1 tille, Conn., by the Rev. Adam Loid, Mr. Fred F. 1 Chicago, and Miss Ruth Bostwick, of the former pl to cards.

DEATHS.

DAVIS-Dec. 10, at the residence of her uncle, Charles L. Whiting, Buffalo, in the 10th year of her age, Carrie 2, only daughter of W. W. Davis, of this city. PEARCE—At his residence, Samuel Pearce, in the 88d year of his age, formerly of Clifton Springs, N. Y., statner of Myron L., and J. Irving Pearce, of this city. Notice of funeral nereafter.

20 YEARS Afflicted with CATARRH and Loss of Smell, cured by a remedy found at last. Hundreds have been cured by it--many of years' standing. I now offer it to the thousands

CATARRH CURE.

of sufferers by the name of TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CA-TARRH CURE.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

Sold by all Wholosale and Revail Druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
Wholosale Agents. SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been us for children with never-failing success. It corrects act ity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the boels, cure dysentery and diarrhes, whether arising froteething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. For all Purposes of a Family

Liniment, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly white, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all draggiets.

AUCTION SALES By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. GRAND EXHIBITION ALL DAY TODAY CONTINUED

AUCTION SALE At 180 State-st.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m.; 1 mg., p. m., and every day this wirek, and sold all, or to Ornamenta, Usani, Usani, Usani, Usani, Usani HOLIDAY GOODS. French China Dinner Sets, Plated Ware, Vase, Mag-cal Groups, Opera Giassos, Umbrellis, &c., &c. ELISJN, POMEROY 4 00.

At180State-st CONTINUED AUCTION SALES. This Morning at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 3

Rich, Elegant, and Useful

HOLIDAY GOODS French China Dinner Sets, Marble and Git Cleh. China Vases, Broaze Groups and Figures, Paris Marble Groups, Busts and Figures, Opera Glason, Silt Unbulas, Plated Forks, Spoons, Goblets, Casters, Cultz, etc., etc.; Musical Groups and Figures, etc., etc.

Continuation of the Bankrupt Sale of Diamonds, Watches & Jewely
This Morning at 10 o'clock, and this Afternace at
o'clock, at our Stores, Nos. 84 and 85 flandolphis
being sold for 25 cepts on the dollar. To-Morrow
This Closing Sale.
This Closing Sale.
This Closing Sale.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF FURNITURE, HOUSEAOLD GOODS, STOVEN ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Actions.

At North-av. Stone Works Lake Shore, foot of North-av. Tuesday Morning. Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, Thesday morning, but a AT AUCTION—Large Building, Euiding Store, Co-AT AUCTION—Large Building, Euiding Store, Co-day, Tiling, etc., ten Furances, Office Furniture, set a arge assortment of Patterns.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctionem.

68 & 70 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Tuesday, Dec. 15, 9 1-2 o'clock a. m. Our sales continue attractive, and on Tuesday nert whali offer to our patrons a fine display of desirable goods. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, PIECE GOODS. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, PIEUE GOODS.

Hosiery, Hatz and Caps, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear and Furnishing Goods.

Fine Broche Shawis and Scarfs and Ladies' All Wed Single and Double Shawis, Gents' Sinavis, Fed and Balmoral Skirts, Lifants' Underwear, Dress Trimming, The best line of Clothing yet offered, the sale of which takes place at 11:30 a. m.

Fine Chinochila send Melton Overcoats, fine Cloth and Cassimere Suits, Business Suits and Sacks, Coats, Pana, Jackess, Vests, etc.

These are principally fine grade goods, and the size are well-assorted and regular.

Full line Knit Goo. s. Glores, Mitts and Jackets, Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias, etc.

Ct th, Buck, Kid and Leether Glores and Mitts.

Full line Jurian Cappets, including FPlys, PPus, Stair Carpets, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 79 Wabsabar. American Cutlery Company 100 Gross TABLE CUTLERY of the above celebrated make. Also a fine invoice Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Shears, Rater, German Tovs, Wax Dolls, and Fancy Goods for Holiday trade.

Also 20 cases 4-4 Bleached Sheetings. Our TUESDAY'S SALE, of Dec. 15. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-er. Large and Attractive Sale

Wednesday, Dec. 16, 9 1-2 a. m. 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS of all grades, in Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's Wear.

GEO. P. GOME & CO... POSITIVE SALE

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

OF

Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Coin Silver Chains, Coin Silver and Silver-plated Table Furniture, Parlor Organ, Ladies' Dresses, Gentlemen's Garments, &c., Monday Morning, Dec. 21, 74,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT 108 EAST MADISON-ST. The property being the Unredeemed Pleages in the New York Money Loss Omes, No. 128 South Clark-st., ordered to be sold by the New York Office. Catalogues will be ready on Thursday.

By LEONARD & CO.,

ELEGANT

THURCDAY, Dec. 17, and FRIDAY, Dec. 18 AT 10 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,

86 East Washington-st The goods have just been received direct, and in may instances cannot be duplicated in America. The broices comprise specimens of the rare and cosity assume Ware, Rare Antique Bronzes, Elegant Carred lovs, Sperb Embroideries, Silks and Satna, Elegant Lacquei Iniaid Cabinets, Tables, Fancy Buyes, Comical Toy, Capidors, Costly Japanese Jowelry, I alies' and Guil Robes, etc. etc. Goods on exhibition Tuesday.

LEONARD & CO., Austinees.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-st. Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Audion every Tuesday and Thursday Morniags 9 1-2 o'clock.

Jas. P. McNamara & Co., Audionatics

800 CASES BOOTS & SHOES Tuesday Morning, Dec. 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock Largest and best assortment yet offered.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Austicasen. By SMITH & HARRISON.

At No. 81 Madisonsis Opposite McVicker's Theatre, PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF Unredeemed Pledges,

On Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 10 and 2 o'clock,

For account A. GOLDSMID, consisting of Fine Po-mond Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Fine Gold Watches, She Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Fine Set Juvelry, Rings, Revolvers, Guns, Furs, Solid Silver at Flated are. Sale without the Company of the Port Company. without reserve for each.
SMITH & HARRISON, Auctionates
Madison at., opposite McVicker's Theorem ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.

WEDNESDAY, Doc. 16, at 9% a. m., at Anotice, to New and Second-hand Furniture, Cook and Heating Stoves, and General Merchantel These goods will be sold to make our advances, regarded values. OKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Australia VOLUME 28.

THE BAKING POW

Whereas, In a recent ex of Chicago, these points were 1st. That a pure quality s bulk, and that the stand when sold in what are known 2d. That the only Bakir

that was found up to this standal BAKING POWDER CO That in order to break th giancy, the manufacturers o way of reply that TWO teas in quee better results than TH

Powder. Intelligent dealers and oc ments of the manufacturers out a particle of evidence to arrived at by Prof. Blaney : genuine cream tartar (a pu re fill an ordinary pound can, as Baking Powders clearly shot cream tartars, and are bas ely the great detriment of the he Among the evidences of t

DER, it may be stated that i of Health of New York City. The ROYAL BAKING PO Vienna Exposition for making The ROYAL BAKING PO hemists of Cincinnati of ea eceived the highest premiu It may be added here that; se Powders were also exhibite thorough examination, the

to the highest prize. The ROYAL BAKING PO saking Powders in the Unit that every motive to main tain tee to the trade and the publi always be maintained as the the standard of measure men

> Gem'l A ROY

BRONZES. CLOC KS, &

This is to certify that the

in the most scientific I nann

state, affording a thorotighly

highest strength attain, ble in

TIFFANY & Union-Square, New Y

collection of Bronzes for sale in Nearly every artist of merit is repr one or more of his best Works Brass, or Enamel, either pa inted or ol The articles of hammere d brass ar arly attractive and interesting, man being careful reproductions of French

and Plemish works of the sixteenth teenth centuries. Of srticles of use are Library Candlesticks, Mirrors, Card-Receive &c. The assortment is composed

Their assortment of Clocks and M

desirable productions of this year.

is complete, embracing every style, simplest marble clock to the richest marble, mounted in bronze or bronze nameled, brass buhl, &c. They claim for the movements th finer than any similar ones imported.

equally guaranteed. PIANO STOOLS. &c.

They are of one quality of finish,

Parties in quest of suitable presents for the STO COVI

State and Monroe

MISCELLANEOUS. A SUBSCRIPTION T

COBB'S LIBRA Christmes Pros 36 Monroe-st., Palmer House

by the Ladies of Lincoln Park Congregation will be furnished the present week as No. 18 and up staint, opposite Court Hones Equate, and the Ladies and Staved Oyse Chicken, Ham, Tongua, Pudding, Piss, very kind; Codies and Ton. Ladies and see a company of the Congregation of the Codies and Ton.